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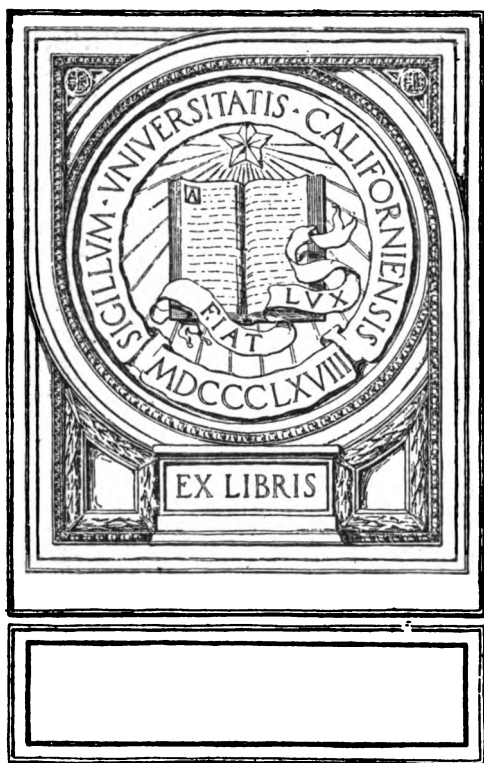
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IDEAS FOR BOYS



Ideas For Boys

by

WALTER W. ROSS



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CALIFORNIA

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FOREWORD.

Correct ideas are obtained only by thought and labor. The ideas which an immature boy develops from time to time are the result chiefly of his environment, associates and reading. He needs help.

An idea which is worth while, cannot be implanted in a boy's mind without effort, he must read, study and confer with older persons, and be willing to act on their sound and thoughtful advice.

I have three boys who are now about eleven, thirteen and twenty-three years of age respectively, and like most fathers I have wanted to help them obtain correct ideas on as many subjects as possible. My own father died when I was less than three years old, and realizing the uncertainty of life I have written down some thoughts for their guidance in the event I might not be with them later on, but of course I hope to be with them for many a day and to dis-

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cuss with them personally, not only the matters herein contained, but many others as the occasions arise. It has been suggested that some of these ideas may help some other boys as well as my own, and in the hope that that may be true this little book of conferences is published.

However stale the old truths may seem to mature persons, they are new and fresh to each rising generation. Boys retain throughout their lives many of the ideas taught them in youth.

As I look back over my younger days I feel that the words of advice, both written and verbal, given me by my maternal grandfather were of substantial benefit to me and as many of the old truths herein recorded were first called to my attention by him, a few personal words regarding him may be interesting.

He was born in Rhode Island, where his ancestors had lived since the latter part of the seventeenth century. In his youth he studied medicine, and soon after his marriage moved to Southern Illinois in 1840 and resumed the practice of his profession

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on the frontier. Not long after he had settled there the Illinois Central Railroad was built through the community in which he lived, and coal was soon discovered and Grandfather provided the funds to develop one of these mines which was among the first of the coal mines operated in Illinois. The country developed rapidly, additional railroads were built, new coal mines were opened, business thrived, schools and colleges were founded, and within a few brief years the frontier had changed into a busy center of trade and commerce.

The active life which he led in the development of this new community, and in the practice of his profession, developed him into an unusually strong and rugged character. By the time he was sixty years old he had acquired a competency and soon retired from active practice. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two years, and the last twenty years of his life were spent principally with his books, his children and his grandchildren. He had been a student throughout his long life, and was learned not only in his profession and

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in business, but also in politics, geology and astronomy, his favorite studies.

He was a very kind and generous man, and the intimacy which existed between us was unusual. During the vacations of my student days we spent many hours together. Sometimes we would drive into the country taking our lunches and spending the day in the woods, which in those days was equivalent to the companionship of a golf game nowadays. At other times we would work together in the garden or chop wood, for he was fond of exercise and believed boys should learn to do manual work. Often he would awaken me at various hours of the night to point out constellations of stars in the heavens; and I recall his obtaining specimens of geological formations, and explaining them to me. He was interested in the politics of the day, and we read books upon such questions together.

During the last fifteen years of his life we spent some portion of each year together, and when we were separated we were constant and frequent correspond-

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ents especially during the years I was away from home attending college at Princeton, and law school in Chicago and at Harvard.

His letters of advice to me were extremely interesting (a check was sometimes enclosed which greatly added to my youthful appreciation), and I have often wished that I had preserved these letters for the benefit of my boys. His letters dwelt upon questions which pertained to the mental, moral, physical and political development of a boy.

Crises frequently arise in the life of every young man, especially between the ages of twenty and forty, and he must solve these problems for himself, no one else can do it for him. It was my experience as a young man that every time I met such a situation, there came to my mind some advice my grandfather had given me, perhaps years before, which materially aided me in solving the new problems of life. Men change and conditions change, but principles remain, and however intricate and difficult a situation may

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seem, it will be solved with the aid of some well founded principle of justice.

It is only by careful and thoughtful study of the principles of right living, gained from the experience of others as well as from one's own experience, that the youth can obtain a knowledge of the principles necessary to guide him in his life's work. The best way to do anything is to do it right, but of course it requires intelligence, experience and knowledge to know how to do right. Wrongs are generally committed through ignorance, and this is one reason why knowledge has such a great advantage over ignorance.

Tried and recognized principles are the sign posts which guide the youth on his way. Every person ultimately selects and adopts his own principles of living, but if he makes mistakes in his selection and action he must pay the penalty for every wrong he commits.

At birth Life endows a normal infant with power to see, hear, feel, taste, smell, remember, and ultimately to reason and talk. Life also brings to the infant many

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instincts which are developed later, such as that of self preservation, love and the conception of a Creator. But at the start of its career the infant does not possess knowledge, its brain must be developed, and as Life proceeds, physicians tell us, there are developed in the brain additional cells through the exercise of the brain by thought and instruction, just as the muscles of the arm or other parts of the body are developed and strengthened by exercise and use. Life, however, seems to be stronger and more energetic in some individuals than in others, but the extent of your strength and energy can only be determined by a test of many years' duration.

There is developed in every normal human life a Character, or Personality, or Will, or Mind, or Soul—I care not what name is given to this individual power—which governs and directs the development of his brain cells. This power is frequently called Will power and is capable of development, it is spurred on by necessity, by interest in things and the de-

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sire to be able to do and possess things.

It is the duty of intelligent parents or guardians or instructors of youth to see that proper instruction is given to the young in their charge in order that their brain cells shall be properly developed as well as their physical and muscular strength.

Let us take a boy ten or twelve years old who having heard persons play the piano decides he would like to do the same thing. When he first sits at the piano he has no knowledge of music, he is able to strike the keys and make a noise, but not harmonious music. Someone having a knowledge of music gives him instruction and he practices day after day on the piano, and in the course of time develops certain cells in his brain which enable him to read music and perform upon the instrument. He has acquired a knowledge of music which he did not possess before he began to practice and study the art of music.

Again, this boy decides he would like to know how to operate a complicated engine

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or machine, some one who has knowledge of engines instructs him in the use of the different parts of the engine, the boy practices and studies and soon develops sufficient brain cells to intelligently operate the machine, and with continued study he may be able to build a better machine.

To illustrate again, a boy decides he wants to acquire the ability to deliver an oration, he must first study language and develop brain cells so that he may use language fluently, and then he must study the subject on which he is to speak and develop further brain cells.

It is by work and practice and effort on the part of a growing boy that his brain cells are increased and developed from time to time and his knowledge of various subjects is built up. If he will not work his knowledge will not properly increase.

The brain in a boy fifteen years of age does not contain the knowledge and intelligence by far that it will contain, if properly directed, when he has attained the age of forty or fifty years. The boy should therefore never think that he has

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acquired all of the knowledge in the world upon a subject, but he should be glad to receive instruction from older and more experienced and learned persons than himself, and especially should he welcome advice from his parents who are deeply interested in his progress.

BOYS.

What are you?

You are the young offspring of human parents, possessed of a body which contains the vital organs, a brain, and the spirit of life.

Your ancestors have passed on to you many characteristics which they received from their ancestors or which they have acquired by their own actions. You are a composite of hundreds of generations who preceded you. If your parents had white skin, your skin is white; if theirs was black, yours is black; if theirs was yellow, yours is yellow. Racial features and complexions pass from one generation to another, but with intermarriage between different races these distinctions pass away.

Your parents may have possessed brilliant intellects and fine bodies, and you will profit thereby if you put forth proper

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effort; or your parents may have had but moderate brains and sickly bodies, but it does not follow that you are doomed to the same misfortune. Your development and success in life depends almost entirely upon your own efforts; you must develop from within. Abraham Lincoln's ancestors were persons of small material achievements, but he developed the powers within him by his own efforts, and this is substantially true of all successful persons.

All persons cannot achieve great renown, that is allotted to but few, much depends upon the age in which they live and the circumstances of the times; but all men can achieve a success in life if they will develop the faculties necessary to make themselves useful to others.

Usefulness to others, is really the best measure of success in life. There are about a billion seven hundred million persons living on this earth, you can be useful to some of these persons, and many of them will be useful to you.

The chief executive of a great nation,

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who exercises great wisdom in the performance of his many duties, is useful and helpful to millions of persons daily. The merchant who conducts a great store, the banker who controls and loans large sums of money, the president of a railroad system carrying thousands of passengers daily, the doctor, lawyer and minister doing things helpful to others, the farmer raising his crops, the workman and laborer doing their duties, are each successful in their respective callings in proportion to the use and help they are to others.

Boys ten years old, and even younger, can begin to learn how to become useful to others, and the boys who learn this lesson early in life and continue to be useful throughout their lives, will attain the greatest success and happiness possible for them.

The boy who learns to work in the garden, thereby helping the vegetables to grow and make food, is useful to others; the boy who cleans the snow from the sidewalks or distributes papers, or who serves as a caddie or studies well in school, or

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who does many other similar things, is a useful boy. But a boy who lives an indifferent or careless life, with no impulses to help others, is exposed to evil and becomes a constant care and source of anxiety to those who watch over him. Characteristics developed in boyhood will continue through manhood days. "The boy is father to the man." Your success and happiness increases as your sphere of usefulness grows larger.

A boy can easily learn to do some small useful thing, but he must be trained and taught how to do the great things which are useful and required of men in the busy world.

Boyhood days are short, manhood soon arrives. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow. The president of the United States was a boy a few short years ago; the men who are serving as judges of our courts, and the men who are conducting our great banking, mercantile, transportation and other corporations will soon be too old to perform these great services, and the boy who properly equips himself,

BOYS

will soon be called upon to take the place of a leader who has passed on, or to perform some new service equally important. But bear in mind that the competition is fierce, and the prize will go to the best qualified.

The thoughtful boy asks, what must I do to win success and happiness in the race of life? Whatever you do, do it the best way you know how, with care and patience, keep on learning how to do it better, and always keep a contented mind, and be cheerful.

There are many things which you must learn to do, and also which you must not do. Don't believe the adage of the old Scotchman who said "First get on, then get honest, then get honor," that might get you money, but not happiness or success in its true sense, it might land you in prison, or at least in disgrace. Keep your conscience clear, and do nothing that will bring upon you the just condemnation of your fellows. Always have the courage to do right irrespective of immediate results, by so doing you will win in the end.

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A boy who expects to go through college ought to begin in earnest to prepare for college by the time he is ten years old, and by the time he is eighteen to twenty years old ought to decide what profession or kind of business he will make his life work; he should always have an object ahead and work toward it. Don't drift along, expecting some one to carry you to your goal, for no one but yourself can make you a success. You must be on the alert and up and doing. Don't let a single day pass without accomplishing something beneficial; if you waste your time it will be fatal to your success.

YOUTH.

Youth is the springtime of life when things are wondrous new, when nature and life are being unfolded to you. It is a glorious period of life, if you will then learn as well as you can to understand the laws of nature which govern life, and the rules of right conduct among men. By the attainment of such knowledge, you will have a broader and more liberal view of things going on around you in the world; you will be better able to understand men and their motives, and to know the cause or reason for many things and the result or effect of doing certain things.

Whenever you play any game, you must first learn the rules and play it according to the rules, for if you cheat or fail to observe the rules your fellow players will regard you as a poor sportsman, and may even refuse to play with you. And

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so it is in playing the game of life—you must first learn and understand the right rules of conduct among men. Every man is presumed to know the law, and it is necessary for you in your youth to learn the laws and obey them, and if you fail to do so, you must pay the penalty which brings sorrow and disgrace. "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man."

In your youth learn as much as you can about all things, but you should, during that period, learn to do some one thing unusually well; learn a trade or a particular business, or a profession, and become an expert, highly efficient in that one thing, and thus become useful to your fellow men, and therefore successful in life.

"Know thyself"—learn the laws of health and strength, and the moral and ethical rules of life; acquire a general knowledge of the world and the country in which you live, the characteristics of the races which inhabit the earth, the principles of business, the various elements of society, and endeavor to attain—the most

YOUTH

difficult and most desirable of all—a contented and cheerful disposition.

A father feels that his boy is a part of himself, and to an extent lives his life over again with him, and there is nothing he desires more than to have his boy develop into an honorable and useful man. Aye, he will sacrifice everything, if necessary, to help his boy along. The boy in turn must honor, love and obey his parent, he must remember that the parent is much older than he is, that he has had many more years of experience and study, and knows many things which the immature boy cannot know. He must on all occasions show his parents due respect, and he will gain in many ways if he remembers to be always respectful to persons older than himself. Every boy must learn to obey promptly, this will help him to know how to command later on. The smart, intelligent boy does learn obedience; the dumb, bullheaded boy will only learn by his own experience.

Knowing how to profit by the experience of others is a secret of progress.

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Just as a boy was leaving his home to spend the day upon an excursion boat, his older brother warned him of the dangers of an overcrowded boat and advised him not to go on the trip if he found the boat crowded, for the reason that if there should be an accident, he would not have much chance to escape with his life. When the boy walked on the gang plank of the excursion boat he saw a great crowd of men, women and children on the boat and he remembered the words of advice his brother had given him, and immediately left the boat. A few moments later he saw the overloaded vessel list and topple over carrying hundreds of its precious passengers to death. His own life was saved because his older brother, who knew more than he did, gave him good advice which he remembered at the proper time, and acted upon promptly.

The cost of learning many things by experience is too great, frequently death is the price.

The wise man acts on the advice of his lawyer on a question of law, or on the ad-

YOUTH

vice of his physician on a question of health, and so the boy should act on the advice of his parent or instructor. He must obey promptly, and the sooner he learns the importance of obedience the better it is for him, for if he tries to learn everything by his own experience he will not know very much when his short career is ended.

History relates the experience of individuals, states and nations, and by studying these experiences we learn what to do and what to avoid.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Every one admires the beauty of vigorous health and strength, whether possessed by man, woman or child.

If you would possess health you must study and learn the laws of nature pertaining thereto, and then follow these laws. Some of the fundamental requirements are:

- plenty of sleep;
- one day of rest each week;
- abundance of fresh air;
- nourishing food and regular meals;
- proper exercise;
- regular bowel movements;
- daily baths and care of the teeth;
- cheerfulness (don't worry over what has happened).

A boy ten years old ought to be in bed and asleep by half past eight o'clock at night and sleep until half past six in the morning. The windows should be open

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winter and summer. When a boy gets to be a few years older he does not require so much sleep, eight or nine hours will be sufficient. Even if you should be kept up late at night, don't oversleep your regular rising hour in the morning. A young man can hardly acquire a habit more disastrous to his success than that of oversleeping in the morning. Sleep is a period of rest which the mind and body absolutely require. A few minutes of sleep during the day is extremely beneficial, even a few minutes spent each afternoon lying down is helpful to the heart action, and if regularly taken will add to your strength and prolong good health and life.

It has been said that a child between the ages of ten and twelve years attains a greater muscular action than at any other time in life and in order to properly develop the physique an abundance of fresh air is necessary. A boy should spend much of his time out of doors in the fresh air both winter and summer. If a person is placed in a small air tight room and left there for some time, he will quickly con-

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sume that part of the air which sustains life, and die. Wherever you are, in your room at home, or in school, see that there is plenty of fresh air in the room, but don't sit in a draught. Impure air carries in it germs of disease. Pure air invigorates the lungs, purifies the blood and helps you to keep well; therefore get out of doors in the sunshine. Don't sit around and mope, but be active and cheerful.

Your body is your human machine, and it will serve you in proportion as you treat and care for it. Study and learn what foods are nourishing and beneficial to you, and cut out the things which are harmful, for if you take sufficient poison into your body, you will destroy it. Your digestive organs may be able to eliminate a small amount of poisonous narcotics such as intoxicants, coffee, tea, and tobacco, but if used sufficiently these poisons will permeate the system, and cause sickness and inefficiency. These things are especially harmful to the growing youth, because they prevent the proper development of the body. Develop your will power early

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

in life and have the courage to say no, and refuse to take into your system the things which are harmful.

Eat plenty of fruit such as apples, oranges, peaches, pears, grape fruit and other wholesome foods. Moderate your appetite, don't be a glutton, don't overeat. It is better to leave the table a little hungry than to stuff yourself full of food and drink. Great harm follows from overeating. The system does not require a large amount of food to keep it in good condition. Eat your meals regularly, chew your food thoroughly, take plenty of time for it, then your stomach will have less work to do. Drink plenty of pure water between meals.

You want your body to be an efficient and strong machine so that it will endure long and continuous hours of work when necessary, hence you must train and exercise the muscles and organs of the body. Take a reasonable amount of exercise every day. Exercise in the open air when you can; play almost any kind of a game out of doors, it rests the mind and exer-

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cises the body. It is not necessary to get all of your exercise in playing; learn to do useful things out of doors, if you are in the country you will find plenty of things to do, such as chopping wood, cutting the grass, or working in the garden or in the field. Learn to swim when young, the exercise is fine, and besides knowing how to swim may sometime save your life. Different games will interest you at different periods of your life. Baseball, football, swimming, tennis, golf, skating, are all good out of door games, and hand ball, billiards and pool and dancing are good indoor exercises. But don't do these things to excess—do them in moderation. When you are short of time you can get excellent results by practicing deep breathing.

Try to develop your muscles so that they will be strong and supple and not too heavy. Keep down your weight in a natural way. Don't overtrain or tax the muscles of the heart, bad results follow from this in after life. Overdevelopment of the physique is nearly as bad as under development. You must use judgment, and fol-

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low the advice of those who understand how to train.

Get up a perspiration every day, for many of the poisons of the body are eliminated through the pores of the skin. In this connection I don't know anything more beneficial to health, than a hot and cold shower bath taken each day. The hot water opens the pores of the skin and cleanses out the poisons, the cold water taken immediately afterwards stimulates the heart action, closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds. Brush your teeth daily and have the dentist keep the cavities filled.

One day when I was a boy I asked Dr. Wall, what, in his opinion was the most necessary thing to do to keep in good health. He replied, "Keep your bowels properly regulated—and have them move every day." You take a considerable quantity of food into your stomach each day, and after the organs of the body have taken the nutrition out of the food, there is a large part of it which must be eliminated from the body through the bowels, for if

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the waste is permitted to stay in the body too long it poisons the system and causes sickness. It may be necessary for you, at times, to take medicine to help move your bowels; don't be afraid to take a couple of tablespoonfuls of castor oil or Russian oil now and then, they are as helpful to your digestive organs as lubricating oil is to machinery. As long as you take food into your stomach you must see to it that the refuse passes out; there is never a day you forget to eat, remember the other as well.

When you are sick, act on the advice of your doctor, and take your medicine. For several thousand years doctors have been studying the effect of different medicines upon the human machine or system and have accumulated very valuable knowledge. Therefore make use of this knowledge when necessary.

The proper development of a strong body while young is very important; you can develop your strength, and by so doing you will be better able to endure the strains and struggles which are sure to

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come to you when you reach manhood. If you become a business man, you will find that frequently important business matters will arise which will require all of your powers of endurance; should you become a lawyer and fight in the courts the battles of others, you will find that in order to successfully cope with your antagonists, you must have a strong body which will endure incessant work for weeks at a time. Bodily strength is a great factor in success.

We are all creatures of habits which are easily formed; but be sure you form good habits, then it is easier to do right than wrong.

Every boy likes to hear stories of his ancestors, and it is an advantage to him to know about them; study their characteristics, learn their weaknesses and their strength, take advantage of this knowledge and profit thereby.

A knowledge of music is a very delightful accomplishment, and does not require a great amount of time or effort to obtain. There are but few things more quieting

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and soothing to the nerves after a day of strenuous effort than music, and a boy will benefit himself by learning to play the piano.

SCHOOL DAYS.

It is a great privilege to be able to go to school, but some boys do not appreciate what this privilege means to them; they do not stop to think of the advantages of an education. Your school is the place in which you receive instruction in various branches of knowledge. Knowledge is power, therefore get knowledge. You can learn only a little at a time, but if you learn something every day you will possess considerable knowledge in the course of time. School is a place where your mind may be trained; where you may learn how to work, how to concentrate your mind, so that you will be better able to solve the problems that must be solved from day to day, throughout your life.

When you are in school improve each shining hour, don't waste your time or your teacher's time with annoying and frivolous acts; there is a time for work

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and a time for play, but don't try to work and play at the same time; little children, of course, are expected to do these foolish things, but a boy ten years of age is old enough to understand that school life is serious and that it is time for him to begin to work and study. The boy who can study and recite under the direction of a competent teacher who does not have more than six or seven boys in the class is indeed a fortunate boy, because when the teacher has only a small number to instruct he can see to it that each boy learns and understands each lesson each day. In other words a schoolmaster can train six boys each day more thoroughly than he can a class of forty boys, and this is a reason why some schools will produce better results than others.

While you are in school have an object in mind and work toward it; you probably will want to go to college later on, and if you have that object in mind constantly, you will obtain a more thorough preparation for your college work. Preparation for college is extremely important, and if

SCHOOL DAYS

you are carefully and thoroughly prepared, your work in college will be much easier and pleasanter. Learn while you are in school to concentrate all of your thoughts on your studies, don't let your mind wander from one subject to another, for when you have learned **HOW TO CONCENTRATE** then studying will become simple and pleasant, and you will be on the high road to success.

To become an educated man you must study many things.

You must learn about your own physical development. Then about the earth of which you are an inhabitant, study its geography and learn about the different countries, where each country is located, what kinds of climate it possesses, what grains and vegetables its soil will produce and its mineral resources, its accessible ports and means of transportation, and especially must you learn these things about your own country.

You must learn about the languages, literature, and characteristics of the different races on the earth and about their

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forms of governments, and what industries the inhabitants of the different countries are engaged in, and the industrial and social relations of the people; also what sports and games they enjoy.

Then you must learn something about the universe of which the earth is a part, this brings you to the study of astronomy, the science which teaches the knowledge of heavenly bodies.

You should also study the religions of the different people and especially the Christian religion. The Bible is the best guide for your spiritual and religious thought and it contains the Ten Commandments which are the basis of morals and many of the laws. A thorough knowledge of the laws and principles of morality are most essential to your success, and without this, your education will be incomplete.

The inhabitants of the world are rapidly becoming educated. Schools are now established in all of the leading nations of the world, and in most of them the attendance of the children at school for a

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definite time is made compulsory by the law; for example, Japan with its fifty-five million people living in a country about half the size of California is ninety-eight per cent literate, that is ninety-eight per cent of her people know how to read and write; this means great progress, and has largely come about in the lifetime of one man.

The four hundred million inhabitants of China are just awakening to the advantages of our civilization, and are attempting to establish a Republic similar to our own, and to follow our plan of education; and, they will soon begin in earnest to develop the wonderful mineral and other resources of that country, which as yet are practically untouched.

By the wonderful stimulus which has been given to education throughout the world, great changes are being wrought in the lives of millions of individuals who are thereby learning to think for themselves, and how to improve their condition in life.

Trade and commerce follow in the trail of science, education and enlightenment, and there are many things for you to learn in school.

COLLEGE DAYS.

A college education is of greater value now than ever before, because a greater proportion of young men go to college nowadays than ever before, and in your lifework you will have to compete with these men. Especially is this true if you expect to enter upon a professional or a political career. The last three Presidents of the United States were college men, one a graduate of Harvard, another of Yale, and another of Princeton. But whatever calling of life you may pursue — college days—if properly utilized will prove beneficial to you, provided you take them at the right period in life.

A boy cannot enter a leading college unless he has had a thorough and careful preparation; he ought to begin at the age of ten years to prepare to enter college, and he ought to enter college when he is sixteen to eighteen years old and graduate

COLLEGE DAYS

therefrom when he is twenty to twenty-two years old; he is then ready to take up the real serious part of his preparation for life's work. If he is to take up a profession, he must devote at least three years to his professional studies, and he should do this while his mind is young and plastic and in a receptive condition, and if he is to enter upon a business career he should begin to learn the principles of business at the age of twenty to twenty-two.

But we are a little ahead of the game—we started to talk about college days; these are the days that afford the greatest opportunities for physical, mental and moral growth and development. The opportunity is with you, to improve or waste these days. You are now away from home, away from the tender, kind and restraining influences of your parents or guardian; you are living in a little world of its own—your college world. During these days you will meet boys from different parts of the world, boys who have different ideas and habits from yours; among these boys you will find many congenial spirits and you

IDEAS FOR BOYS

will make many friends, fellows who will be numbered among your friends as long as you live—therefore be careful of the attachments you make in college, be strong enough to select your chums, select fellows who have already developed a good character.

“Birds of a feather flock together.”

If you should be so unfortunate as to fall in with a crowd of fellows who waste their time in gambling or drinking, have the strength and courage to break away from them, if you don't they will demoralize your habits. Remember the words of the poet:

“Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
Which to be hated, needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft—grown familiar with its
face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.”

Here are some don'ts to remember while you are in college:

don't gamble,
don't drink intoxicants,
don't smoke,
don't associate with immoral women.

GAMBLING.

Don't waste your college days or nights playing cards for money. Gambling in college is a fearful waste of time. You can't name one single benefit to be derived from gambling at cards in college. Some one might say it is only a pastime, but that is not the way it works out. Suppose you and some of your friends sit down at eight o'clock in the evening for a little friendly game of poker, you expect to stop at eleven o'clock and go to bed, but when eleven o'clock arrives some one in the party has lost and wants to play longer and the game is continued in this way until the morning hours; you have lost much valuable time and sleep and you are not fit for your work the next day. Perhaps you may win a little money and go out and squander it, for "come easy go easy" applies. If you win your chum's money, he will feel badly and want a chance to win it

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back, and if you lose, you will want a chance to win back your money, because you can't afford to lose in gambling the money your parents send you to use for your legitimate expenses—and so you will go on from time to time losing and squandering more money and wasting more and more time, and if you persist, it may result in failure in your college work, and in disgrace from which it will take you a long time to recover. Keep away from the gamblers in college, for gambling often becomes a mania with some persons, and you may be one of them.

INTOXICATION.

You are the occupant of your human machine. While you are in a normal condition your mind has complete control over the movements of your body, but if you take a strong drink of whiskey, or other intoxicants, or certain drugs, your brain and nerves are at once affected, your judgment becomes impaired and you lose control of your human machine, and while you are in this condition, even for a short time, almost anything may happen to your human machine, you may lose an arm or a leg or commit some act from which you may never recover. Many accidents and most crimes result from strong drink. It can do you no good—it injures the stomach and burns up the cells of the brain. The drink habit causes men to lose confidence in the drinker, because he cannot be relied upon at critical times. Many a fine fellow has been started on a downward

INTOXICATION

career by learning to drink in college, which has resulted in his utter failure in life. Most of the tramps and down and outs, are where they are, because of the drink habit acquired in youth. The risk is too great for you to fool with it. Therefore have the courage to say No to anyone who asks you to take a drink of intoxicating liquor while you are in college. If you never start to drink you will have one less evil to overcome.

If you have not sufficient control over yourself to resist "social drinking" then either keep away from college, or attend a college which is located in a "dry" community.

TOBACCO.

Leave tobacco alone while you are a growing boy, it is a narcotic containing some poison, it can't do you any good, and it will do you some harm. Smoking stunts the proper development of the lungs, it will hold you back in athletic sports. Your mind will be better if you don't smoke, and so will your power of endurance. Just because some other fellows smoke, is no reason why you should acquire the habit. Wait until you have attained your full physical development and until you are through college, then if you want to smoke you will be old enough to decide whether you should do so or not.

IMMORAL WOMEN.

Keep away from an immoral woman—shun her as you would a rattlesnake—she will do you more harm. She is a fallen woman, a degenerate and an outcast; she is filled with disease and will infect you if she gets the chance; from this one mistake you may never recover, and you may transmit the disease to your child or children, if you should have the power thereafter to be the father of one. Keep clean and free from bad habits. Remember, Oh Youth! that God has given you reproductive organs for one purpose only, which is the reproduction of the human species when you have married. If you violate this law of nature you will surely pay the penalty of impaired health, strength and mentality.

A well known physician has written the following:

“The observance of a like standard of

IMMORAL WOMEN

morals for men and women, and the public recognition by society at large of nature's inexorable decree, that physical and moral hygiene must be identical for the two sexes, if the health and vigor of the nation shall continue. Full knowledge that certain diseases which are now recognized as factors in depopulating civilized nations, and are widespread in our own America, appear to be the most certainly prevented by one means—the education of our women in the necessity of demanding of their husbands, sons and friends, lives as clean as their own, and therefore as free from the likelihood of transmitting disease. * * *

“That it is the consensus of opinion among physicians in America and throughout the world, that illicit intercourse is neither necessary nor advantageous to the health and vigor of any male or female, on the contrary it renders the individual liable to dangers that immediately assail the integrity of the home, and the health and welfare of the community at large. * * *

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"No youth is to be alarmed at nocturnal phenomena on the ground that they will cost him dear. The extent of the loss thus involved, if it be determined wholly by internal causes and in the absence of previous habits which have thrown the whole neuro chemical mechanism out of order, is wholly negligible, as is the loss involved in fatherhood."

Remember that during college days you are building a character, it is a formative period of life, and the character you there form will be remembered for many years after by your college friends.

We have discussed some of the "Don'ts," now let us consider some of the things you should do while in college:

studies,
athletics,
public speaking,
friendships.

There are twenty-four hours in a day, how shall a college boy spend those hours?

Eight hours in sleep,
three hours at meals,
four hours for recreation and athletics,
nine hours for study and lectures.

STUDIES.

Nothing to do but live and learn! Think of how much you can learn by studying nine hours a day for four years! Here you have plenty of time to train your mind by the solution of mathematical problems, to study the ancient and modern languages, to learn the elemental principles of sciences such as chemistry, physics, astronomy, jurisprudence, political and social economics, and to learn the art of public speaking and debating.

Do your work each and every day, and you will have no trouble in regard to your standing in classes, or in passing your examinations and obtaining your diploma at commencement time.

But if you neglect your studies from day to day, expecting to make up for lost time by cramming and tutoring for examinations, you are doomed to disappointment and regrets in after years for the oppor-

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tunities you have lost. Don't forget this from day to day, because I am telling you the facts. Do your work each day and form good habits and your college career will be a success, otherwise a failure.

ATHLETICS.

Every fellow when he enters college should take up some athletic sport—golf, tennis, foot-ball, baseball, lacross, track athletics, etc., and he should make a strong effort to become a member of a college team. You of course will not be conceited enough to expect to make the highest college team while you are a freshman, although it is possible you may succeed, but the chances are against you. Study your own physical qualifications, and carefully make up your mind what team you can most likely make and then go after it. Train regularly every day for that particular sport, the continuous effort is what counts—remember that a class of seniors graduates every year and the vacancies on the teams thus caused must be filled by students in the other classes, and those who have best qualified themselves will be selected. But even if you don't make

IDEAS FOR BOYS

one of the teams during your college course—if you have carefully trained during the four years you will have received an enormous benefit—provided you have trained wisely. By training I mean (1) regular daily exercise, (2) properly selected food, (3) no smoking or intoxicants, (4) eight hours sleep each night, (5) daily bowel movement and bath, (6) proper care of the teeth.

Many fellows in college are lacking in continuity, that is continuous effort, they have not learned the power of concentration. The fellow who concentrates is generally a winner. If you postpone from day to day your training, the time for the test arrives before you are ready, and you lose. Stick to it, keep at it day after day until the day of trial arrives, you are then prepared, and may win. Success in almost everything lies in the preparation for trial. This is true in athletics, in your studies, and in the tests and trials that come in after years of business or professional life.

We agreed on spending four hours each day during the four college years on ath-

ATHLETICS

letics and recreation, and if you stick to it, your muscles will be strong and supple, your lungs will be well developed, and the muscles of your heart strong, and your digestion good. In addition you will have accumulated strong nerve reserve force and kept your brain clear, so that the cells therein have been increased sufficiently to store away for future reference the knowledge you have gained during your four years of studies. Don't you believe this equipment is worth the effort to get it? You can have it, if you will only go after it and get it.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The fellows I knew in my college days who were smart and wise enough to train themselves in the art of public speaking are today (twenty-seven years after) among the most successful men—whether they have engaged in business or professional work. Civilized men work in groups—and the leaders of these groups must be able at all times to rise to their feet and express their thoughts intelligently, but no one can do this well the first time he tries, he requires experience and training. The earlier a boy begins in this work the easier it will be for him, but certainly during his college days he ought to take full advantage of the opportunities there afforded him for training in debating and public speaking.

In nearly all of the colleges there are societies which have been organized for the sole purpose of training the students

PUBLIC SPEAKING

in speaking and debating. These societies have their own Halls and are permanent institutions, the members generally meet on Friday night of each week—join one of them and work. Here you will have an opportunity each week to speak a declamation before a small audience, or deliver an oration or read an essay, or participate in a debate. It isn't an easy thing to do, you will be embarrassed probably every time you try it, you will be easily discouraged, for you will frequently hear some fellows ridicule and make light of the work in the Halls, but they know not whereof they speak, they are ignorant and inexperienced, therefore pay no attention to their foolish remarks, but keep to your work in the Halls and you will find, when you are out of college that the work you did in the Halls is of the greatest value to you.

Every boy hates to be laughed at, and when he is standing before a crowd of his fellows it is very likely that in his embarrassment he may do something to cause a ripple of laughter—but don't let that discourage you—try it over and over again,

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and in the course of time you will overcome your embarrassment, and you will have such control over your thoughts and words that you will have no difficulty in speaking before an audience. There is no better place than a college to learn how to do this.

It is said of Daniel Webster that when he made his first attempts at public speaking in college, he was so embarrassed and confused that his efforts were complete failures, and this is true of nearly every one I have known; but Webster kept at it, as have thousands of others until they have acquired the ability to speak well in public.

In order to be self-possessed you must be subject possessed, in other words, you must have some thoughts on the subject on which you are to speak, you must study these out beforehand, and know well about what you are going to say when it comes your turn to speak.

Look at the men in public life today holding the principal offices such as President, Senators, Representatives, Govern-

PUBLIC SPEAKING

ors, etc., what is their principal asset? It is the ability to think and speak forcefully upon the public questions of the day. Their ability to speak in public gives them the leadership.

The minister of the gospel must necessarily be a good speaker, and so must the lawyer who would properly plead the cause of his client before a court or jury. The bankers have their associations, as do the merchants, and the manufacturers, and the railroad managers, and the physicians and surgeons, and the lawyers and the laborers; and all have their regular meetings, and at these meetings the leaders are required to speak in public. In fact, whatever may be your avocation in life, the ability to speak in public is in greater demand now than ever before, and it will continue to be so as time goes on, and civilization becomes more complex. Therefore, I adjure you, learn to speak in public while you are in college.

COLLEGE FRIENDS.

If you are the right sort of a fellow you will make many friends while you are in college, but the fellows there have plenty of time to study each other and your real worth is soon found out, and your character, such as it is, is known to them. Be honest, industrious, attractive and natural yourself, and select for your friends fellows who have such qualities.

“A friend is a person whom you know intimately, in whose honor and integrity you have full confidence, a person with whom you love to be and to talk; a person with whom you have had many experiences, whom you have tried and not found wanting; a person with whom you can think aloud and with whom you know your words and thoughts are safe, and yet with whom you may disagree on many things and still be friends.”

It is one of the pleasantest things in life

COLLEGE FRIENDS

to be and converse with your friend; with him your own thoughts broaden and develop and take on a substantive form, and so with him.

You should make many friends while you are in college, but in order to do this you must mingle with your associates—you will not make many friends if you are a recluse. In after days you will meet your college friends in various parts of the world, and they will be a great source of pleasure to you, and you, I hope, to them.

WORKING YOUR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

If your parents or guardian cannot afford to pay your expenses through college, don't let a little thing like that deter you from going through college, but work and earn the money yourself. Find a college where you can obtain a scholarship if necessary. There are many things you can do in college which will enable you to earn at least a portion of your expenses during the college terms, and you can earn more during the college vacations. Be open and frank about your financial needs—men are always willing to help a fellow who is trying to obtain an education.

There are always some fellows in college who need to be tutored, you can make some money at that, if you are sufficiently prepared for that kind of work; or you may get on the college paper and earn some money as an embryo editor, or by

WORKING WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

soliciting advertisements, or by acting as a manufacturer's agent, or by running an eating club, or doing ordinary chores for persons who live in your college town. There are many other ways to earn money at this time which you can devise if you give the subject proper thought, but it will be necessary for you to get right down to hard work and cut out foolishness.

Of course, if you have to work your way through college—you may not be able to graduate quite so young as if you were backed by a well-to-do parent, and you will have to economize on your hours of recreation and eating, nevertheless don't press so hard that you will impair your health, for health is more important than education.

COLLEGE VACATIONS.

A youth in college does not need three months of rest during the summer time. One month of rest or travel at that time is sufficient; spend the balance of your summer learning something useful. If you expect to become a lawyer, ask some lawyer to let you work and read law in his office during two months of the summer vacation. If you are going into business, get the privilege of working in some business establishment during most of your summer vacation. By so doing you will learn something useful instead of frittering away your time.

Yes, a college education is worth all this effort and more; you may forget your higher mathematics, and how to read Greek and Latin soon after you get out of college, and you may feel for many years afterwards that they were a waste of time—but sooner or later Seneca, and Cicero,

COLLEGE VACATIONS

and Demosthenes will begin to draw you back to them, and you will take them off your book shelf and read them again (in English) with a pleasure and enjoyment you never dreamed in college would be possible.

We only live one life on this earth, so while we are living it let us get everything good out of it we can; and if while in college you have stored away in your mind some of the great thoughts which are to be found in the best literature of the world, you will probably be able to create for yourself a philosophy of life, which at least satisfies you, and will make you feel that college days were worth while.

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

What is your ambition?

Do you want to enter public life, or practice law, or preach the gospel, or heal the sick, or edit a paper, or teach the young, or operate a railroad, or run a bank, or till the soil, or mine minerals, or build buildings, or operate gas and electric and power plants, or manufacture or sell merchandise, or become an agitator, or do a thousand and one other things? The list is a long one for you to select from, and you must decide what service you are best qualified to perform and most likely to attain success in. You may not guess right the first time, and you may have to make several guesses before you find the place in which you fit.

You often hear it said that the professions are filled to overflowing, well, that is true to an extent, but it is not more difficult to succeed in a professional career

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

than in a business career; patience, concentration, integrity, ability, courage and continuous effort are required in all avocations.

The period of business or professional activity is not very long, the older men are continually passing on to their just reward and younger men take their places, and the fellow who is best prepared to carry the burden of leadership will be called when the time arrives for him to take the load. He in turn will carry it as long as he can and then shift it again to younger shoulders.

I don't mean by this that I would advise a young man to disregard the old adage, "Don't wait to step in a dead man's boots," because he may outlive you—and besides, the fellows whose burdens he has been carrying may not want you to take his place, they may believe someone else is better qualified than you.

If you decide to enter upon a professional career, you of course will pursue your studies at a school where the principles of your chosen profession are

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taught. You will find life quite different then from what it has been in college. The boys have grown to be men, they are more serious and more determined, and have begun to specialize in the work they expect to make their life work.

Even if you do not expect to practice law as a profession, a course of three years study in a first class law school will give you a most excellent foundation for a business career, especially if you expect to be associated with large corporations. The laws are so many and complex nowadays, I often wonder how a man in charge of large business interests is able to successfully direct its affairs when he is not versed in the laws; of course the answer is, he generally has a lawyer at his right hand with whom he frequently confers and advises. The chief executives of many of our largest corporations today are men who have been trained in the law, and the demand for the services of lawyers in this respect will increase as civilization develops and the laws become still more intricate.

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

A three years' course in law will do more to bring a wild, reckless or careless young man to his senses than anything else I know about, for the reason that each day he is studying criminal law there is impressed upon his mind the punishments which are given to wrongdoers, and in studying contracts and damages he learns the result of negligent or careless acts. At the same time other studies, such as property rights, equity, etc., furnish his mind with plenty of food for thought.

Every fellow must decide for himself what career he will enter upon, and many make this decision while they are in college, and select some of the courses which will be most helpful to them later on. The parent is always very much interested in this decision. I remember during the last few days of my senior year in college I spent a day or two with one of my classmates at his home in New York; his father was a very successful manufacturer and merchant and called me aside to talk with me about his son's future career; he wanted to know what I thought his son

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ought to do, and I told him I believed his son was especially qualified to go into business with him, which seemed to please the father very much, for that was what he wanted his son to do. But the son had a different idea, he wanted to become a minister of the gospel, and the father very wisely let him have his way. Well, he became a very fine minister, and several years afterwards I heard him preach one of the best sermons I ever listened to, but his father's interests were so large, that as the years passed by, the father needed this son's help more and more, and he eventually won, and the son became as successful in business affairs as he had been at preaching.

Discuss the question of your future career with your associates, your parents, and with men in whom you have confidence; give careful consideration to what they tell you, but after all, you must decide this question for yourself. But "having put your hand to the plow, don't look back," at least until you have given the matter a thorough test and you are certain you have made a mistake which should be corrected.

BUSINESS.

Persons engage in business for the purpose of earning a livelihood, or to obtain a larger income. Business occupies the time, attention and labor of persons or corporations seeking income. Business is any particular occupation or employment which a person engages in for gain. In its broadest sense business includes nearly all the affairs in which either an individual or a corporation can be actors.

A person who buys and sells groceries is engaged in the business of a groceryman.

A railroad corporation is engaged in the business of transporting persons and property for hire.

A municipal corporation is engaged in the business of conducting city or public affairs.

In early times when a farmer employed a person to labor for him he gave him a portion of his crops in payment for his

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services, but as civilization advanced such payments became inconvenient and so the government of each country established a medium of exchange which is called

MONEY.

Money bears the stamp or seal of the government which has created it. Money is a representation of value, and is the measure by which persons estimate the value of their property and services. A person who is about to travel into a foreign country uses the money of his own country to purchase the money which is in current use in the country through which he intends to travel, so in this way money is frequently used to purchase money as well as other commodities.

Capital is the sum of money, or property, which is used as the basis for conducting a business.

Nearly every business must have capital with which it may support its credit and pay its losses; and if the business is successful the capital will be increased by profits.

Business is conducted principally by individuals, partnerships or corporations.

BUSINESS BY INDIVIDUALS.

Let us assume a man whom we will name Mr. Farmer owns 100 acres of land covered with fine timber which he decides to convert into lumber and sell. He finds, however, that it will be necessary to erect on his land a saw mill which will cost several thousand dollars, but not having the money or capital with which to purchase the necessary machinery and employ laborers to cut down the trees and operate the machinery he goes to his neighbor Mr. Banker, who has saved up some money, and borrows the necessary amount from him for a period of five years, and gives him his promissory note to repay the money borrowed at the expiration of five years together with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and in addition to the note Mr. Farmer gives Mr. Banker a mortgage on his 100 acres of land; by the terms of the mortgage Mr. Farmer agrees that if

BUSINESS BY INDIVIDUALS

he does not repay the money borrowed and interest within the time agreed upon, then Mr. Banker shall have the right to have the mortgaged property sold for the purpose of paying the debt due Mr. Banker.

Mr. Farmer having thus procured the capital needed to purchase the machinery and to pay his employees, engages in the industry of manufacturing and selling lumber as an individual, and after his lumber business has made enough money to enable him to pay back all of the money which he borrowed, the rest of the money which he receives from the sale of his lumber, after payment of the expenses of the business, belongs to him, and represents the profits he has made out of his lumber manufacturing business.

BUSINESS BY PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Farmer owns 100 acres of timber land, which we will assume is worth \$10,000, and he invites Mr. Banker, who has \$10,000 in money, to enter into a partnership with him, by which he, Farmer, will furnish the 100 acres of land in question, and Banker will furnish \$10,000 in money, which is to be used as capital for purchasing the necessary saw mill machinery and payment of the laborers for their services in cutting down the trees, operating the saw mill and converting the timber into lumber. Farmer and Banker then enter into a partnership agreement by which they agree to conduct the business for a definite number of years under the name of Farmer & Banker and to divide the profits or losses of the business equally between them because each has contributed equally to the capital of the firm, one having furnished timber land worth \$10,000

BUSINESS BY PARTNERSHIP

and the other \$10,000 in money. Under the law each of these individual partners is personally liable for all of the debts of the partnership.

BUSINESS BY CORPORATIONS.

Farmer having the 100 acres of timber land in question decides that he will organize a business corporation for the purpose of manufacturing lumber.

A business corporation is an association of individuals organized under the law for the purpose of conducting a certain business under a certain name, and has the right—among others—to issue stock certificates to its members and to issue bonds which are the promise of the corporation to pay back in a certain time the money loaned to it.

Mr. Farmer organizes a corporation which he decides to name Farmer Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 200 shares of the par value of \$100 each. He himself subscribes for \$10,000 of the capital stock, and in order to pay for the stock conveys his timber land which is reason-

BUSINESS BY CORPORATIONS

ably worth \$10,000 to the corporation and takes in exchange therefor one hundred shares of capital stock of the par value of \$100 each; he then invites his friend Banker to subscribe for 50 shares of stock for which he pays \$5,000, and he invites other persons to purchase the remaining \$5,000 worth of stock. All of the \$20,000 of stock having been subscribed and paid for, the State under the laws of which the corporation is organized, issues a charter to the Farmer Lumber Company which authorizes it to proceed to do business as a lumber manufacturing company. The stockholders hold a first meeting at which they elect a board of directors consisting of 3 or 5 (or some other number) of their stockholders. The directors of the corporation then hold a separate meeting and elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and adopt a set of by-laws which provides for the holding of stockholders' meetings and directors' meetings, and the duties of the various officers, and the issuance of certificates of capital stock, and various other provisions

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pertaining to the conduct of its business.

The Farmer Lumber Company is now completely organized and proceeds to do business. It owns the 100 acres of timber land and has sufficient money or capital with which to pay for the necessary machinery and hire the necessary employees to cut down the timber and manufacture it into lumber and sell it.

At the end of the first year the stockholders meet and find that the business of the corporation has been successfully conducted and that it has made a profit out of the sale of its lumber and the company having sufficient surplus, a dividend of \$5, \$6 or \$10 a share (whatever the profits justify) is paid to the stockholders. This is called income from property, the money which the employees receive for labor, is called income from services.

At the end of the second year the corporation finds that it will be to its advantage to buy another 100 acres of timber land adjacent to its property, which will cost \$10,000, and the corporation not having sufficient surplus decides to borrow

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\$10,000, the proceeds of which it proposes to use to purchase 100 acres of timber land, and in order to secure the proposed loan conveys all of its property to a trustee to hold in trust for the benefit of the owner or owners of bonds which the lumber company shall issue under the provisions of its said mortgage or deed of trust.

The lumber company then executes ten bonds, each for the sum of \$1,000, by which the lumber company promises to pay at a certain time \$1,000 to the holder of the bond and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum, and in the event the lumber company shall fail to pay these bonds and interest as provided, the trustee may take the property of the lumber company, and sell it for the purpose of paying the indebtedness due to the bondholders.

We have thus considered in a general manner only the three most common ways of conducting business, that is by individuals, partnerships and corporations.

A great many businesses are conducted by individuals and by partnerships, but by far the greatest volume of business, not

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only in our country but throughout the civilized world, is carried on through corporate organizations.

Among the advantages of conducting business through corporations are the following:

One: The corporation may be organized to exist perpetually, or for a very long period of years, much longer than the life of an individual.

Two: When the corporation has been paid the par value of its share of stock, the stockholder is not required by the law of most states to make any further payment if the company becomes insolvent, while in the case of business conducted by an individual or by partnership, each individual is liable for all of the debts of the business except, however, certain limited partnerships. In the case of banking corporations the rule is different, in that the stockholders have double liability.

Three: Very large amounts of capital may be obtained for business through corporate organizations. Corporations having a capital of a billion dollars or more,

BUSINESS BY CORPORATIONS

and forty thousand, and even a hundred thousand stockholders (most of whom are strangers to each other) are not uncommon in this day of big business. The business of such large corporations extends throughout the world, and such corporations are generally an advantage to the people of the country in which they are organized, because they bring into their home country money received through trade in foreign countries, which means more employment for the citizens of the home of the world trading corporation.

In the management of a great corporation there are several different interests which require constant consideration.

One: The stockholders and bondholders provide the capital to create the business, and if the business is not successful the capital will be withdrawn and the business discontinued, or reorganized on a new basis.

Two: The directors and officers of the corporation, who must skillfully and honestly manage the affairs of the company or the business will fail.

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Three: The employees, who must co-operate with the officers and render valuable services to make the business a success, and be paid reasonable compensation.

Four: The public, who purchase the commodity of the corporation, must be fairly dealt with or the corporation will not have business.

VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

It is interesting and instructive to know something of the number of persons engaged in the various business occupations in the United States.

The United States census for the year 1910 shows in a general way the business occupations of nearly 40,000,000 citizens of the United States as follows:

In the business of agriculture, forestry and of animal industry nearly 13,000,000 persons are employed, of whom nearly 6,000,000 are farm laborers.

In the business of mining minerals such as coal, etc., about 1,000,000 are employed.

In the manufacturing and mechanical industries about 10,500,000 persons are employed, of whom nearly 2,000,000 are women.

In transportation (railroads, etc.) about 2,500,000 are employed, of whom a little over 100,000 are women.

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In the various trades, such as bankers, clerks in stores, commercial travelers, etc., there are nearly 4,000,000 persons, of whom about 500,000 are women.

There are about 115,000 lawyers.

Ministers, 118,000.

Doctors and physicians, 150,000.

Teachers, 600,000.

Of the 1,600,000 engaged in various professional services nearly half are women.

There are engaged in public service nearly 500,000.

In domestic and personal service nearly 4,000,000, of whom two-thirds are women and about one-third men.

In other clerical occupations there are nearly 2,000,000 persons.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under the laws of the United States various corporations doing business in the United States are required to make annual reports to the Federal Government and to pay a corporation tax. The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1913 shows the capital stock of the corporations in the United States amounts to nearly \$62,000,000,000, and the bonds, etc., of these corporations amount to nearly \$35,000,000,000, the total capitalization of these corporations being nearly \$97,000,000,000.

The United States census for 1910 places the total value of farm property in the United States at about \$41,000,000,000. The bonds, etc., of the Federal, State and local governments in the United States upon which interest is paid amounts to nearly \$5,000,000,000.

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The value of other property in the United States, such as city and town real estate and business conducted by individuals and partners, etc., may be roughly estimated at \$50,000,000,000, which makes a total of nearly two hundred billion dollars, about one-half of which represents the value of corporation property.

The owners of all this property receive income each year from their property, which totals about six billion dollars, and if this income should be divided equally between the 100,000,000 people who live in the United States each person would have an income of about \$60.00 a year, but this sum of course would not be nearly enough to support persons in civilized life.

What would happen if we all lived on income from property without working? Civilization would soon end. The wood in the homes and buildings would soon decay and crumble. The plows and the machinery on the farms would soon be destroyed with rust. The engines and rails on our arteries of commerce would corrode and fall to pieces. Nature does not

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN U. S.

permit persons or things to be long idle and continue to live or be useful. Most men work from necessity.

We must all work while we have strength in this every day world of ours in order to live and advance, and provide for our declining years, and for the dependent ones.

A young man when he first starts in his business career generally enters the employ of an established business at a very low wage or salary because he knows little if anything about the business, and therefore his services are of but little value to his employer. His advancement to greater earning power depends upon himself, whether he continues as an employee, or starts a business of his own.

The wages and salaries which are paid annually to the great army of workers in our country amounts to many billion dollars, perhaps more than fifteen billion dollars. These wages and salaries vary in amounts from a few dollars to a hundred thousand dollars or more a year, depend-

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ent upon the ability and efficiency of the individual worker.

Many corporations are encouraging and helping their employees to save and invest part of their salaries each year in the capital stock of the companies for which they work, and thus they become stockholders and part owners in the property as well as wage earners, and thus the wage earner is transformed into the small capitalist, who in his declining years is able to live in comfort to which he is justly entitled, by reason of his long years of toil and economy.

It is said that two billion dollars are spent annually in the United States for intoxicating liquors. There would be many more small capitalists living in comfort in their old age if it were not for such unnecessary—yes, unnecessary and harmful expenditures.

Some persons accumulate great fortunes and have enormous incomes, but generally speaking such accumulations are beneficial to mankind, because such surplus wealth is used by the owners for

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building up educational and charitable institutions and helping persons who require help.

OUR COUNTRY AND GOVERN- MENT.

It is a little more than three thousand miles across our land from New York on the East to San Francisco on the West, and fifteen hundred miles from Duluth at the North to New Orleans in the South. Within our boundaries are all the climates, and more than three and a half million square miles or upwards of two billion acres of land, which abound in mineral and timber resources and the richest agricultural soil in the world.

Upon this land of ours are more than twenty million homes, a third of which are on farms and the remainder in cities and villages, and here dwell a hundred million persons, one-seventeenth of the population of the earth.

Three centuries ago it was the home of a few wandering tribes of Indians, but since that time the people of the older civ-

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ilized countries who were dissatisfied with their conditions, or their forms of government, have been moving to our shores, sometimes at the rate of over a million a year, here they have found ample opportunities to work out their destinies; the children of the different races have intermarried and out of this melting pot a new American race is sprung which has created its own form of government, and is now a leader in the progress of the world.

During the first century and a half the American Colonies had their own local assemblies which made many of their laws and provided the necessary revenues to defray the expenses of their governments, the parliament of Great Britain had not attempted to derive revenue from the American Colonies, although various acts had from time to time been passed regulating the trade and commerce of the colonies, yet none of these were designed or regarded, either in Britain or America, as revenue laws.

But soon after France ceded certain of

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her possessions in America to Great Britain in 1763 the British cabinet conceived the idea of taxing the American Colonies in order to help pay England's immense war debt, and so Parliament passed the "Stamp Act," which immediately met with great opposition in America and was the first great cause which led to the American Revolution. An early historian says:

"The discontent soon spread throughout the colonies and the opposition became general and determined, the spirit of the people gave a tone to the colonial assemblies, and bold and decided resolutions were adopted against the iniquitous scheme of parliamentary taxation. Virginia took the lead, and on the 28th of May, 1765, Patrick Henry introduced his celebrated resolutions into the House of Burgesses, which declared that the inhabitants of that colony were entitled to, and had possessed and enjoyed all the rights, liberties and privileges of the people of Great Britain; that the general assembly of the colony had always exercised, and

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alone possessed the power to levy taxes and imposts on the inhabitants of the colony, and that they were not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatsoever, designed to impose any taxation whatever upon them, other than the law and ordinances of the general assembly. So bold and unexpected were these resolutions, that whilst they were reading one of the members cried out 'treason.'

"These resolutions were communicated to all the colonies, and the spirit they breathed spread from one legislature to another, and their sentiments were reiterated in resolutions adopted by the legislatures, and the freemen in public meetings."

Although the "Stamp Act" was repealed by parliament, other similar laws were enacted which were oppressive, mean and tyrannical and so exasperated the people throughout the colonies that they rose in arms and demanded that the yoke of foreign rule be removed from them.

Many of the leading citizens of the United Colonies met in Congress July 4, 1776, and prepared the Declaration of In-

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dependence. This famous document was called "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America." In it they set forth many of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon them by the King of Great Britain and their reasons for establishing a free and independent government. Among those who signed this great instrument are the names of John Adams, Oliver Wolcott and George Ross.

Few wars are justified, but the Revolutionary War of 1775 was founded on justice. Great hardships were endured, and many brave lives were sacrificed for freedom.

Among the leaders at the opening of the Revolution was William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere on his famous "midnight ride" to arouse the minute men of Massachusetts to prepare for the attack of the British at Lexington and Concord.

Colonel Knowlton was also a leader in those tempestuous times, he fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards became one of General Washington's aids, and when Washington wanted to obtain

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certain information concerning the situation, strength, and future movements of the British Army which was then in complete possession of Long Island, he applied to Colonel Knowlton, who at once laid General Washington's request before his regiment, to which belonged Capt. Nathan Hale, who, a short time before had graduated at Yale. One of the early historians says of him:

"This young officer, animated by a sense of duty, and considering that an opportunity presented itself by which he might be useful to his country, at once offered himself as a volunteer for this hazardous service. He passed in disguise to Long Island, examined every part of the British Army and obtained every possible information respecting their situation and future operations.

"In his attempt to return he was apprehended, carried before Sir William Howe, and the proof of his object was so clear, that he frankly acknowledged who he was, and what were his views. The following morning he was executed, in a most un-

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feeling manner. A clergyman, whose attendance he desired, was refused him, and a Bible for a few minutes' devotion was not procured, although he earnestly requested it. The letters which he wrote to his friends on the morning of his execution were destroyed, and this extraordinary reason given by the provost marshal, that the rebels should not know, that they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness.

"Unknown to all around him, without a single friend to offer him the last consolation, thus fell as amiable, and as worthy a young man as America could boast, with this dying observation, 'that he only lamented that he had but one life to lose for his country.'"

Col. Knowlton was killed not long afterwards in the battle of Harlem Heights.

At the end of the revolution, the victory of the Americans was acknowledged and the foreign troops were withdrawn from our shores, the leaders of our colonies were then face to face with the great problem of the form of government they should adopt.

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The intelligent citizens of the different colonies believed it was necessary for them to form a union and to have a national government through which taxes could be levied, not only to pay the revolutionary war debts, but to protect themselves against invasion by foreign powers.

The leaders of the colonies having first established their separate respective State governments met in convention and attempted to form a union by adopting the Articles of Confederation; the people soon found that this did not fulfill its intended objects, and they met again in convention, where it was proposed to establish a new common government which should have certain definite powers, which would affect the property of the people of all of the states and should be founded upon the general model of their State constitutions.

The second Colonial Congress in January, 1787, adopted the following resolution: "That it is expedient that on the second Monday in May, next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at

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Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

The various States sent their ablest citizens as delegates to the convention, among them were Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth, Rutledge, Morris, Livingston, Paterson, Strong, Geary, Martin, Davie and Pinckney, most of whom had graduated from Princeton, Harvard or Yale, had studied law and had served their country in various governmental capacities. They were men who for years had carefully studied governmental questions and when they met in that convention and prepared the Constitution of the United States of America, the greatest document of its kind the world has ever known, it was not the result of accident, but the work of combined ability.

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This constitution upon its completion was submitted as a proposal to the people of the various States and was by them accepted, adopted, ratified and confirmed, and then became the fundamental law of the land.

Our national government may be likened unto a great corporation with millions of stockholders who elect their President and officers who direct the affairs of the company.

When you arrive at the age of twenty-one years you will possess the right of suffrage, that is the right to vote. This is a wonderful privilege, it is the right to participate in the affairs of the government of yourself and of all the millions of persons in our country. It is a right which your forefathers fought and died to obtain, a right which you must learn to appreciate and properly use.

You are a part of the government of the United States, how large a part depends upon yourself, if you are indifferent to governmental affairs you will be a very small part, but if you learn thoroughly the prin-

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ciples of our government and take an active interest therein you may some day be called by your fellow citizens to render a great service in the administration of government.

The principles of government which our forefathers established are not difficult to understand. Prior to the revolution they had lived under the rule of the King of England, they did not approve of a monarchical form of government. They believed it was not wise to have one man rule over them during his lifetime or to be ruled over by one of his descendants after his death for the reason, among others, that in such a form of government too great power is placed in one man, and while he might be very efficient, such a ruler is required to decide so many great and important questions, that almost necessarily he becomes very arbitrary. The King has back of him the army, which is at his beck and call, to enforce his orders or whims, and by reason thereof his country may be thrown into unjustifiable wars.

OUR COUNTRY AND GOVERNMENT

Our forefathers devised a form of government which is strong, and yet safeguarded from tyranny. They sought a government of law, not of men.

Let us consider briefly the Constitution they adopted.

WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?

It is a written instrument which prescribes the powers and limitations, separates the functions and defines the authority of the government. It cannot be changed except in the manner stated in the constitution itself, it is the source from which is derived the authority to enact, construe, administer and enforce laws.

In other words, our constitution contains the fundamental principles for the government of our people. It divides the services to be rendered into three great branches: (1) the legislative branch which enacts the laws, (2) the executive branch which administers the laws, and (3) the judicial branch which construes and enforces the laws.

The first paragraph of our constitution is as follows:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, estab-

WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?

lish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general well-fare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

During the first seventy-five years of our national existence two constructions were placed upon the words "We, the people of the United States," the States rights men contended that this language meant the people of each State, and that if the people of a State wanted to secede from the Union they had the right to do so; the other contention was that the language meant the people of the United States as distinguished from the people of each separate State; the question was decided several times by the Federal Courts and finally by the war of the Rebellion which held the Union together.

"To establish justice," means the construction and enforcement of laws.

"To insure domestic tranquility," means a national guarantee of good will of each

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State toward every other State, and that the Union should secure to all the people in the nation equal rights and liberties.

“To provide for the common defense,” means the power of raising armies and equipping a navy to protect the nation from either foreign or domestic enemies.

“To promote the general welfare,” means not sectional nor State welfare, but the general welfare of the people of the country.

LEGISLATIVE POWER— CONGRESS.

The Constitution provides that all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen every second year by the people of the United States, these members choose their Speaker or presiding officer and other officers.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two senators from each state chosen by the people thereof for six years. Each senator has one vote.

The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

Briefly stated the powers of Congress are:

To lay and collect taxes and duties, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

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To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.

To coin money and regulate its value, and to fix the standard of weights and measures.

To punish counterfeiting.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To issue patents and copyrights.

To create tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas.

To declare war.

To raise and support armies.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions.

To provide for arming the militia, etc.

LEGISLATIVE POWER—CONGRESS

To exercise exclusive legislation over the seat of the government of the United States (now the District of Columbia), also over the forts and other needful buildings.

To make laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States.

Congress also has control over emigration.

The Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each receive an annual salary of \$12,000 and the Senators and Representatives in Congress are paid at the rate of \$7,500 per annum each.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER— PRESIDENT.

The executive power is vested in the President of the United States, who with the Vice President is chosen by the people for four years. The President is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States. He has the power by and with the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, to nominate and appoint ambassadors, and other public ministers, judges of the Supreme and Federal Courts, and various other officers; also to grant pardons and to perform the many other duties of the chief executive of a republic. The executive power is large because it is not defined by the constitution.

The constitution provides "The President may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

EXECUTIVE POWER—PRES.

The term "principal officer" means the head of the department.

The constitution does not provide for a President's Cabinet, but nevertheless the President now appoints the members of his cabinet who are the heads of the executive departments as follows:

Secretary of State,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Secretary of War,
Secretary of the Navy,
Secretary of the Interior,
Postmaster General,
Attorney General,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Secretary of Commerce,
Secretary of Labor.

While the men appointed by the President to fill these great positions have many important duties to perform as heads of their department of the government, and generally meet with the President at cabinet meetings held each week, where many important questions of State are considered and freely discussed, nevertheless the executive power of the President is so

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great that he is not required to consult his principal executive officers in matters pertaining to national affairs, but he may act independently of them, as Lincoln did when he decided on his emancipation proclamation.

The President of the United States receives a salary of \$75,000.00 a year, and the use of the White House. His salary is large, but is small compared to the annual receipts of European sovereigns: the Czar of Russia receives more than \$8,000,000 a year, the German Kaiser \$5,000,000 a year, the King of England \$2,350,000 a year, the King of Italy \$3,000,000 a year, Turkey pays \$4,500,000 a year, Spain pays her King \$1,400,000 a year, and even little Belgium paid her King \$710,000 a year.

The Secretary of State of the United States receives a salary of \$12,000.00 a year, this salary is also paid to the heads of the executive departments of our government who are members of the President's cabinet.

In our diplomatic service, our ambas-

EXECUTIVE POWER—PRES.

sadors to Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Russia, Spain, and Turkey, each receive salaries of \$17,500 a year. Our representatives in other countries receive smaller salaries.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time create; the Judges hold their offices during good behavior, and have jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers, admiralty cases, controversies in which the United States is a party, controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, and between citizens of different States, etc.

There are nine judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of whom is Chief Justice. These Judges each receive an annual salary of \$14,500.00, except the Chief Justice who receives \$15,000.00.

There are nine Circuit Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three United

States Circuit Judges. Each State in the Union is included in one of these circuits which are apportioned according to population and geographical location. The Circuit Court judges each receive a salary of \$7,000 a year.

There are about one hundred District Court Judges of the United States. The Districts are apportioned throughout the United States according to population and geographical location and convenience. Each District Court Judge is paid \$6,000 a year.

The Federal judges who have served ten years may retire at the age of 70 years on full pay during the remainder of their natural life.

All of the federal court judges are required to perform very important services, and our government ought to pay them larger salaries. The Judges of the Supreme Court of New York are paid \$17,500 each per annum.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

The constitution provides also that full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and that Congress shall enact the necessary laws pertaining thereto; also that Congress shall have jurisdiction over the territory and other property of the United States and the admission of new States into the Union.

Since the adoption of the constitution there have been seventeen amendments to the constitution, one of which abolished slavery in the United States, another amendment permits a federal income tax, and another amendment provides for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people instead of by the various State legislatures.

Our Supreme Court in speaking of the powers of the National Government has said, "The entire strength of the nation

OTHER PROVISIONS

may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstruction. If the emergency arises the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws."

Under the dual system which prevails with us the powers of government are distributed between the Nation and the States. One of the amendments to the constitution provides that the powers not given to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

We have briefly considered some of the principal powers of our National Government, let us now consider some of the powers of our State Governments.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

A constitution of a state generally defines the boundaries of the State, sets forth a bill of rights, divides the powers of the government into three departments: (1) the Legislative Department, which consists of a house of representatives and senate where the laws are enacted; (2) the Executive Department, which consists of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, etc., and attorney general, who must take care that the laws of the State are faithfully executed; and (3) the Judicial Department, which consists of the various courts and judges who construe the laws and decide the litigations. The State Constitution also contains general provisions regarding counties and cities, suffrage, education, revenue, militia, corporations, banks, railroads, statutes, etc.

We further find that each state is divided

STATE GOVERNMENT

into Counties, and each county has its officers who are elected by the voters of the county to supervise the county roads, buildings, etc., and the financial affairs of the county.

Then we have the last division of governmental powers, that is, the government of Cities, Villages and Townships. Each City has its Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Treasurer, etc., who are elected to office by the persons having the right to vote for such officers.

The Governor of Illinois receives a salary of \$12,000 a year, the treasurer of the State is paid \$10,000 a year, and the same sum is paid to the attorney general of the State. The Judges of the supreme court of the State are each paid \$10,000 a year.

The salary of the judges of the circuit and superior courts of Cook County is \$12,000 a year each. The Mayor of Chicago is paid \$18,000 a year, and the judges of the Municipal Court receive \$6,000 yearly salary.

The expenses of the National Government of the United States amount to over

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\$1,000,000,000 a year; the expenses of the governments of our forty-eight different states amounts to many hundred millions of dollars each year; the government expenses of Cook County amounts to \$25,000,000 a year and of Chicago to \$25,000,000 a year. I mention these facts and figures to show you what an important business that of government is, in the hope that you may be encouraged to take an active part therein.

It requires considerable time and study to become familiar with the governmental affairs of the City, County, State and Nation in which we live, but all citizens should devote sufficient of their time and thought to these matters, so that they will be able to perform their political duties intelligently, for if a sufficient number of our citizens fail in this respect, our form of government will become a failure and anarchy or despotism will prevail.

New problems arise, and will ever continue to arise, for each generation to solve, and if you would know how to solve the new problems, which some one in your

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day and generation must solve, you must first learn how the old problems were solved by former generations, for many of the apparently new problems are but the old problems in different forms. If you fit yourself to properly solve these problems, you will be a leader in the progress of the world.

MEXICO.

Since the adoption of our Constitution in 1789 the growth of our country both in population and territory has been marvelous. At that time the territory of the United States was bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and the population was less than four million people. The form of government which our people had adopted was an experiment, it was believed by many people that such a government would not long continue, but it was soon proven to be a successful form of government and one which could expand to meet the requirements of a growing and powerful nation.

In 1803 we about doubled the size of our territory by making the Louisiana Purchase. We paid France \$15,000,000 for ceding to the United States the territory which now contains Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and

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South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma and part of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and some say Washington and Oregon.

Then in 1819 we paid Spain \$5,000,000 for Florida and added a territory one thousand miles long to the United States.

Our form of government continued to be successful and strong and sturdy and seventeen years later (in 1836) Texas seceded from Mexico and not long afterwards sought to be annexed to the United States which was accomplished in 1845. Disputes then arose between Mexico and the United States and war was declared and at the close of that war Mexico ceded to the United States for \$18,250,000 the territory now known as California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

A little more than twenty years later (in 1867) we purchased Alaska, having 530,000 square miles, from Russia for \$7,200,000, and since then we have taken an active part in the governmental affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Philip-

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pinos, Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone.

Thousands of people living in beautiful, rich in soil and minerals — but crushed with revolutions — Mexico, the territory which joins us at the Southwest, are hoping and praying that our form of government may some day be extended to cover that territory. Will history repeat itself and will part of Mexico secede as did Texas in 1836 and later become a part of the United States?

Our Constitutional Government “of the people, for the people and by the people” is successful and strong and satisfies the governmental requirements of more than a hundred million people. Is it not a part of our destiny, is it not our duty to lend a helping hand to the people of stricken Mexico? It is said that a large part of the fourteen million Mexicans are ignorant and illiterate and have many barbarous customs, and if that is true (and I believe it is true from my own observations in traveling through Mexico) are they capable of self government without help?

It is related that a baby was taken from

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barbarous parents and reared and educated by a civilized family, and by the time she was twenty years old she was as capable and refined as the children of civilized parentage with whom she had been reared.

Here is another illustration nearer home. Dr. Montezuma is a practicing physician in Chicago. He was born an Apache Indian, of a tribe which wandered near the border line of Mexico and when he was about four years old he was captured by a hostile tribe and sold to a Chicago man for \$30. He was brought to Chicago—educated in the public schools, the University of Illinois and after that in the medical department of Northwestern University. He recently made a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce and I quote the following therefrom:

“When we consider therefore that all persons, Indians not excepted, come into the world a mental blank and attain to whatever intellectual growth they may reach only as the result of surroundings and influences upon the faculties with which they are endowed, it is easy to

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understand that the Indian's mental calibre was in inverse proportion to his physical development, that though he was an adult in appearance, he was mentally a child. In civilized life it is the rare exception to see such a disproportion between the physical and mental development of an individual as to excite surprise.

"In Arizona, the month of October, the weather is beautiful and in my Apache pa-poosehood I thought that life would continue in that same way. I was satisfied to sleep on the ground, run around the rocks, hide under the bushes, roll on the grass and bask in the sun with my playmates and follow my mother. Not unlike children of other races, I did not entertain the thought that there were any other races of people and no language but what we spoke. Neither my grandfather, father or mother, nor any one in our camp had ever met a pale face, so you see I was born and lived in the most primitive surroundings in the history of America. The every day common articles of civilization were unknown to the Apaches—surely, I have

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lived another life. From the picturesque Iron peak, one of the highest in the Superstition range of mountains, I could see miles and miles of unknown shadows of far-away objects which often attracted my attention and excited my curiosity to know what it all meant.

"Horrors! I remember, I remember the last day and the last place I was with my people. I was only four years old when, from this peak one midnight, I was captured with a dozen or more of my playmates by the Pima Indians and hurried away. About thirty women were killed. All the fighting men of our camp were away that memorable night. The next morning, from a death dream, I awoke; I was on level prairies surrounded by horrible animals, which I afterwards learned were horses, and, oh, these horrid human beings, my tribal enemies. What could I do? Nothing. In my inward agony I called 'Mother.' She heard it not, but as I grew into manhood I learned that she sacrificed her life for me. She was found by Apache scouts, dead with a bullet

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wound in her body, on the trail that led from San Carlos reservation to Camp Date Creek. I wanted to go back to my people. Not so. My people have been without me for these many years—God bless them.

“After two days’ travel in a southwesterly course along the foothills, over mesas and through cactus fields of Salt River Valley, we arrived at Chief Blackwater’s camp in what is known now as the Pima Village, where I was kept as a little prisoner for several days when again I was tied behind a rider and off they galloped with me to see if they could get rid of the boy creature which they thought was as poisonous and fatal as a young rattlesnake.

“Towards evening three Pimas sold me at Adamsville for thirty dollars to a Mr. Gentile, who was one of the founders of the Chicago Press Club and the Art Institute. Mr. Gentile was out there in that wild country prospecting, taking landscape pictures and collecting curiosities.

“Alone! Worse than these creatures, I was left with the strange half-pale human

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beings. Their faces were all covered over with hair; they had chalk-like or ghost-like skins. They had legs and arms like mine. But, oh, what were they? After gazing steadily all around, my little frightened mind was more convinced. I decided I was in another world, a fairyland, a wonderland—oh my, everything was so wonderful! Surely these 'cha wahs' (Apache word for 'enemies') are gods? Within the four walls of an adobe house for the first time, I looked all around with amazement. I said to myself: 'No one but supernatural beings could have these wonderful things.'

"Adamsville was supplied with water by one well, which was located centrally and on the main street. Early the next morning, before the general rush to the well, Mr. Gentile, by force, led me to the suspicious looking framework, accompanied by his three assistants; one carried a tub, another a towel and a strange substance they called 'soap,' while the third carried clothes. I had a foreboding feeling that something was going to happen. My eyes were open and I was not unmind-

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ful of my dangerous situation. My little mind had already decided that these strange people were gods and that they would say to me 'Die' and I would die, or 'You turn into this or that kind of an animal' and I would be that animal. Nothing was impossible for them to transform me into. All they had to do was to say it and it was done.

"There unclad, bewildered, I stood trembling and ready to cry out for mercy, in front of that thing which they caused to whirl rapidly around until I heard something splash, and then one of them turned and turned something, and then up came a pailful of something which he poured into the tub, and then I was placed in it. 'Oh, my! Is this death, or is it the beginning of a torture?' I had seen water on the earth's surface and to fall from the clouds in the sky, but what is this? You can imagine my feelings. I stood there without a whimper as they bathed me. I thought every movement up and down my body had a mystical meaning, but, quick as a flash, I made up my mind that this was

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a magic fluid by which I was to be changed from what I was to a pale face creature like themselves. Several times during the process I looked at myself carefully to see whether I was bleached or was completely like them. I did not like the idea of being different from what I was, and if I were to and must change I wanted to keep the hold as long as possible. I wanted to know and feel that exact sensation that would come just at the moment I passed the dividing line where I must say 'good bye' to my Indian body.

"This was my first initiation into civilization. That transformation, that 'Indian of tomorrow' did not come as soon as I had expected—in a twinkling of an eye, nor in a moment. It took many, many years of hard knocks, with helping hands of many good friends in the midst of civilized surroundings.

"Wherever the Indian is so situated that he is not compelled to exert himself for sustenance, he is being injured both in body and in morals. Every day that the Indian or any other creature is kept under

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guardianship is a day lost to him that should have been put to individual effort. The sooner he has to meet the storm and tempest of life's battle, the sooner will he develop the power to resist its forces and to keep his equilibrium.

"The Indian, individually, is entitled to the privilege of urging his contest for existence in civilization just as much as other men are. He also owes it, as a duty to the country, as well as to himself, to get out and get to work and to begin to grow like other men. The question is not what he can be taught to do, and what he can accomplish under certain conditions, but, rather is he out among men? Is he existing under natural conditions among civilized men and slipping and climbing and getting on, surely even though slowly? This is the question and the answer should be he is. There is no reason why he should be housed and nursed on reservations.

"The Indians must become their own emancipators. There is none to carry the burden for them. The General Pratts are too scarce to bring sufficient force to the

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work. The fundamental principle embraced in the theory for many years so earnestly advocated by General Pratt, the founder of the renowned United States Indian Industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., is that **IN A CHANGE OF ENVIRONMENT** we have the key to the solution of the Indian problem. It is strange to behold how persistent the nation has closed its eyes to this fact. Everywhere is the truth proclaimed that would you rise, would you grow, would you advance, would you realize the possibilities within your grasp, then out with you, Mongolian, out with you African, out with you Caucasian; out with you Indian into the great world, where everybody meets everybody, from every nation and country. For all the earth, land and sea, is man's habitation.

"He alone is a true friend of the Indian who has come to realize that the reservation or any substitute therefor, is a sad and dreary environment with which to surround a human being, and while within its bounds no man can hope that the glorious

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possibilities which are the heritage of freedom can be realized by him.

"In spite of all these things and surrounded as he has been by all manner of hindrances and misfortune, the 'Indian of tomorrow' is living here and there, a few at least, in almost every northern and western state and territory, having risen above the circumstances, which handicapped his people until he is one in civilization, in business and public affairs with his pale face brother. The 'Indian of tomorrow' by virtue of his struggles today will not be treading a pathway beset with the same kind of pitfalls as in the past. He will be marching and keeping step with all others of the world's vast army of workers, where neither he nor they will think of wars and strife, hatred and revenge. The 'Indian of tomorrow' will be, not an unfortunate savage, clothed in the accoutrements of his former benighted condition, but the Indian redeemed, transformed and raised to the plane of manhood, which he long since would have occupied had the man of him been discov-

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ered and by intelligent treatment been developed.

"The Indian, as he is known in story and song, as he has been pictured in fire-side tales and in one-sided history, will not be recognized in the 'Indian of tomorrow.' Those who know the Indian's character feel justified in saying that the Indian himself does not desire to perpetuate the recollections of, nor rehearse the scenes and incidents of his former life, being content to take on the new life, free and unburdened of everything connected with his unprofitable past.

"The 'Indian of tomorrow,' will, however, be in some respect, at least, the 'Indian of today,' in that he will be highly endowed with a sense of what is just between man and man, will have a keen sense of appreciation of kindness extended to him, and for many generations yet to come he will continue to be unemotional. His hopes lie in the possibility of becoming a full man and not that he may be made simply 'a better Indian.'"

This was a wonderful speech for a per-

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son born an Apache Indian to make and is rarely excelled by those born of civilized parents.

There are several millions of such individuals in Mexico who are ready to emerge from an aboriginal condition of life into civilization, but without help it will take them many generations to make the change, and the question is—Will the people of the United States give the inhabitants of Mexico the help they need?

Mexico in theory is our sister Republic, in fact, however, she has for centuries been torn with revolutions, except during periods when her people have been ruled by a dictator. The mineral and timber resources of Mexico are very extensive. The soil in many localities is very fertile. The City of Mexico is nearly eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the climate there and in many parts of Mexico is most delightful and agreeable. Civilization—which is progress of the individual and of society to a higher and better condition of order, justice, right and reason—is extended in a community like

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Mexico, as well as elsewhere, by the establishment of schools and churches even more than by trade and commerce.

Unless order and justice prevail in a country, trade and commerce and life itself are insecure and we of the United States ought to find, if possible, some plan, which will help to bring better order and justice among the people of Mexico.

LAW AND POLITICS.

It requires a great deal of study to understand the laws, and the making of the laws under which we live, and every person who has the right to vote and participate in our free form of government owes it to himself and to his country to devote sufficient time to the study of political problems to enable him to vote intelligently.

Law is a rule for human conduct within a community which by common consent of this community may be enforced by all of the power of the government which has made it; the government may call out the army and navy, if necessary, to compel obedience to its laws.

Politics is the art of government, and rests on the knowledge of human nature. Wherever persons associate together they must have rules of conduct, for each person must respect the rights of others, this

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is called justice, every violation of a right is called injustice.

We do not live alone in a solitary place, we are constantly associating with other persons, which is called society, which is of course indispensable for the preservation of the human family and moral development. In this society, every person is entitled to liberty, which does not mean that he may do whatever he will, but that he may do whatever he has the right to do; then there must be equality in the rights of persons, and punishment for those who violate these rights.

Therefore in order that we may know what are our rights we must have a government which will define these rights, and protect life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, and in theory at least, government is justice armed with force.

There are of course different forms of government, but ours is a Representative government, in which each citizen has the right to help make the laws under which he lives, through his or her vote for

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the person who shall be elected to represent him or her in governmental affairs.

The majority of the people of our country make the laws themselves through their representatives; if an old law is unsatisfactory, they may repeal it, and if they believe a new law is required, they may make or enact a new one. I am now referring to statutory law, which is written law, the common law is the unwritten law.

We have a dual form of government, National and State; the United States has its own statutory laws which are called National or Federal Laws, and each State in the Union has its own separate statutory laws, which are called State Laws.

Let us first consider a few of the National Laws which pertain to the government of the United States.

Every government must collect the money it needs for the payment of its expenses; this is obtained by direct or indirect taxation, and the laws which provide for the payment of taxes are called

REVENUE LAWS.

If, for example, you pay a small part of your income each year for the support of the government, such a tax is called a direct tax.

If a person brings foreign made goods into our country to sell, our government can require him to pay a tax on these goods, this is called an indirect tax, because the foreign manufacturer is not by any law required to bring his goods here for sale, but if he does, he adds the amount of the tax to his price and therefore the purchaser or consumer indirectly pays the tax.

The money used for the payment of the expenses of the government of the United States is derived principally from duties (or taxes) upon imported goods, wares and merchandise.

TARIFF.

The word "tariff" is generally applied to the custom duties levied by Congress on merchandise imported into our country. This form of taxation was used by the Romans and Greeks two thousand years ago and has been in use by different countries since that time.

One of the first laws which the Congress of the United States passed in 1789 was a Tariff law, first to provide revenue for the government, and second for "the encouragement and protection of manufacturers," of the United States; this law was signed by George Washington. At that time very few articles were manufactured in our country, nearly all of our citizens were engaged in agricultural and shipping pursuits, and most of the merchandise which they used was manufactured in Europe and shipped to America. The Fathers of our country, among them

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Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton gave this matter very great thought, they knew that if we continued not to manufacture goods in our country we would be compelled to buy our supplies from European manufacturers, and possibly to pay them exorbitant prices, and that there might be times, such as during war, when we could not get the goods we needed for our comfort at any price, and therefore they believed it would be wise to pass a law which would induce our citizens to build factories and make the various articles we needed here; this would also give many of our citizens employment, and would keep a very large amount of our money in circulation among the people of our country instead of sending it abroad to pay for foreign made goods; and by making a very careful adjustment of the tariff we would protect our manufacturers and at the same time collect enough duties from the foreign manufacturers to pay a large part of the expenses of our government.

Thus you see the "tariff" question was an important question in our very first

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Congress, and it has been one of the most important questions in nearly every congress since that time, and it is now, the important question upon which our two great Republican and Democratic parties are divided.

Many of the persons who belong to the Democratic party believe that our government ought not to have a law which requires a duty or tax to be paid on goods manufactured in foreign countries and imported here for sale; they believe in free trade, that is, the right to buy wherever you can buy the cheapest, and the right to bring foreign made goods into the country without the payment of any duty or tax; that the government ought to find some other way to collect the money it requires to pay its expenses, because, they say, a tariff law protects and makes rich a few manufacturers at the expense of the many; some of the democrats, however, believe in a tariff law for revenue only and not for protection.

The Republican party stands for a protective tariff. The members of this party

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believe that it is for the best interests of all the people of this country to have tariff laws which protect home industries against the competition of foreign industries; that such laws encourage the building of factories and give employment to vast numbers of persons who otherwise would not be employed, and that such laws enable the manufacturers to pay their employees higher wages than are paid in foreign countries, and that it is better to buy goods made in our country than to send our money to foreign countries to pay for goods made there, because by keeping the money in circulation here we then have more money in our country, and everyone has a better chance to get some of it for his own use.

By reason of these differing views of the voters of our country the tariff laws have been changed many times. Whenever the party which stands at the election for a protective tariff succeeds, we have a high tariff, and when the opposition party comes into power, the law is

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changed and the tariff is taken off entirely, or at least reduced.

Henry Clay made one of his great speeches in the United States Senate in the year 1832 on the subject of the Tariff, in which he described first the business conditions which prevailed in the country for a period of seven years under a low tariff, and then the conditions which prevailed for a like period under a protective tariff. This speech is so interesting and instructive that I quote from it the following:

"Eight years ago it was my painful duty to present to the House of Congress an unexaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and borne down by an enormous load of debt; that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that ruinous sales and sacrifices were everywhere made of real estate; that stop laws and relief laws and paper money were adopted to save the people from im-

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pending destruction; that a deficit in the public revenue existed, which compelled the government to seize upon, and divert from its legitimate object, the appropriation to the sinking fund, to redeem the national debt; and that our commerce and navigation were threatened with complete paralysis. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution, which exhibited a scene of the most wide-spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824.

"I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. . On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the fine arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment, and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable

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contemplation of a people out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our exports and imports increased and increasing; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that pe-

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riod of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

“This transformation of the conditions of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry. . . .

“Thus, sir, has this great system of protection been gradually built stone upon stone, and step by step from the fourth of July, 1789, down to the present period. In every stage of its progress it has received the deliberate sanction of Congress. A vast majority of the people of the United States has approved, and continues to approve it. Every Chief Magistrate of the United States, from Washington to the present, in some form or other, has given to it the authority of his name.

“The people of the United States have justly supposed that the policy of protecting their industry against foreign legislation and foreign industry was fully settled, not by a single act, but by repeated

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and deliberate acts of government performed at distant and frequent intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased a vast amount of real and other estate, made permanent establishments, and accommodated their industry."

In 1846 Congress again changed the tariff laws, and during the debate in the Senate, Daniel Webster said in the course of his speech:

"This, is therefore a country of labor. I do not mean manual labor entirely. There is a great deal of that; but I mean some sort of employment that requires personal attention, either of oversight or manual performance; some form of active business. That is the character of our people, and that is the condition of our people. Our destiny is labor. Now, what is the first great cause of prosperity with such a people? Simply employment. Why we have cheap food and cheap clothing, and there is no sort of doubt that these things are very desirable to all persons of

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moderate circumstances and laborers. But they are not the first requisites. The first requisite is that which enables men to buy food and clothing, cheap or dear. . . . In Europe the question is, how men can live? With us the question is, how well they can live? Can they live on wholesome food, in commodious and comfortable dwellings? Can they be well clothed, and be able to educate their children?

“The interest of every laboring community requires diversity of occupations, pursuits and objects of industry. The more that diversity is multiplied or extended, the better. To diversify employment is to increase employment, and to enhance wages. And, sir, take this great truth; place it on the title page of every book of political economy intended for the use of the United States; put it in every Farmer’s Almanac; let it be the heading of every column in every Mechanic’s Magazine; proclaim it everywhere, and make it a proverb, that where there is work for the hands of men, there will be work for their teeth. Where there is employment, there

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will be bread. It is a great blessing to the poor to have cheap food; but greater than that, prior to that, and of still higher value is the blessing of being able to buy food by honest and respectable employment. Employment gives health, sobriety, and morals. Constant employment and well paid labor produce in a country like ours, general prosperity, content and cheerfulness. Thus happy have we seen the country. Thus happy may we long continue to see it."

Since that time the tariff laws have been changed a number of times, notably in 1894 the tariffs on imports were reduced and as a result of these reductions many factories were closed and many men thrown out of employment, and there was a general depression in business. Three years later a new protective tariff law was passed by congress and prosperity returned. In 1913, Congress again reduced the tariff on imports, and as a result many factories were closed and many of our citizens were deprived of employment.

The citizenry of our country is different

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from that of most other countries. Our citizens have a voice in the government of the United States, and if our popular form of government is to endure, our citizens must have reasonable working hours, comfortable homes and proper pay for their work, otherwise they cannot educate their children as they ought to be educated and they will be compelled to start them at work in factories, etc., at such an early age that they will be prevented from developing mentally and physically into the kind of citizens who are capable of properly participating in our free form of government.

A government owes a great duty to its citizens, it ought to enact laws which will help and protect them. If a government of a foreign country is so deficient that it permits conditions to exist which compel a considerable portion of its people to labor for fifty cents or less a day, that is no reason why we should compel our laborers to compete with the product of that wage. We can prevent such unfair competition by protective tariff laws.

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Free trade is ideal, we have it throughout our forty-eight states, which is probably the largest free trade territory in the world. But free trade will not be ideal between the United States and all foreign countries until the other countries have placed their laborers upon the same comfortable scale of living as our own.

It requires great skill and a vast amount of research to make a just and proper protective tariff law. Care must be exercised that the tariff is not made so high on the so-called necessities of life that an unjust burden will be imposed upon the consumers of our country.

We must also bear in mind that in our country we have many great manufacturing establishments engaged in world commerce, and if their cost of production is made too great by reason of excessive wages, cost of raw material, or transportation, they will not be able to sell the products of their factories in foreign markets in competition with manufacturers in other countries where the cost of production is much lower than here.

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In other words the tariff must be very delicately adjusted, so that it will properly protect the laborer and manufacturer without extortion to the consumer.

The changes which have occurred in the tariff laws during the last one hundred and twenty-six years show clearly the meaning of "a government of the people, by the people and for the people" such as ours, for we find in 1789 George Washington and the other leaders of the government in favor of a protective tariff to encourage home industries, and they enacted a protective tariff law; then in a few years the majority of the voters changed their minds and Congress passed a law reducing the tariff; then after the people had worked under a low tariff law for a few years, they again became dissatisfied with a low tariff, and the question was debated by the speakers and orators during the campaign for office, and the majority came to the conclusion that the people of the United States would be more prosperous and contented under a protective tariff, and so representatives were

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elected who at once enacted a protective tariff law; and so these changes in the tariff laws have been made many times, the pendulum first swinging one way, and then back again.

All of which illustrates that the majority of the people can have whatever laws they want to live under, so long as they do not enact laws which violate the provisions of the Constitution which is the fundamental law; but they can even change the provisions of the Constitution in the manner therein prescribed.

These facts show you how closely bound together are politics and the law, and how necessary it is for the law makers to have not only a knowledge of the law, but also a thorough knowledge of human nature.

INTER STATE COMMERCE LAW.

Under the "commerce clause" of our Constitution Congress has the power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States, and in the exercise of that power Congress passed a law in 1887 creating the Inter State Commerce Commission which is composed of five commissioners who are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate; the Commission was given the power among others to regulate the rates which railroad companies might charge for transporting passengers and freight from one State to another.

In performing this great service the Commission must have respect for the rights of others, in other words it must determine what is Justice. On the one hand it must decide what rates are reasonable and necessary to enable the Railroad

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Companies to earn enough money to maintain their properties in the highest state of efficiency and safety, and to pay their employees proper compensation, and also to pay reasonable dividends to their stockholders; on the other hand it must determine what are reasonable rates or charges for the shippers and passengers to pay for the service they receive, and in doing this it is necessary for them to take into consideration many things such as the volume and value of the article shipped, water competition, etc.

You ask why it was necessary for Congress to pass a law creating a Commission of five men who should have the power to decide how much money a railroad company should charge for transporting a car of wheat from Chicago to New York, when the government does not regulate the price fixed by the farmer for the wheat which he raised on his farm? One answer is—a railroad company is a quasi public corporation, which means that it has at least one of the powers which is generally possessed only by the government, that is

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the right of eminent domain, which means for illustration, that if you own a farm or any other piece of land not used for public purposes, and the railroad company decides to build its railroad over that land it can do so whether you are willing to sell the land or not; if you are unwilling to sell the land to the railroad company it can go into Court and have the Court decide how much money the company must pay you for the right to build its railroad over your property.

Railroads are for the public good as well as private gain. It would not be fair for a railroad company to have the right to take your property from you for its use at a price fixed by a Court and then turn round to you and tell you it would not carry you or your freight over its railroad at all, or at least unless you paid it an exorbitant price for its service. You are justified in contending that if the railroad company has the right to go into Court and have it fix the price at which it may take your property, there ought to be a tribunal where you could go and have a reasonable

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price fixed for the railroad to charge you for the service it renders to you. Now, what is a reasonable price for the service which a railroad renders in carrying passengers or freight is a very difficult problem, and the solution of it requires a vast amount of knowledge and experience, and so Congress decided it was the part of wisdom to appoint an Inter State Commerce Commission, whose members should devote all of their time to questions involved in inter-state commerce and become experts in such matters.

There was another reason which led Congress to make laws regulating inter-state carriers; they wanted to stop the evil of rebates, which was disastrous to the railroads as well as to the shippers. For illustration, if a manufacturer of machines wanted to ship a hundred carloads of machines from Chicago to Kansas City, knowing the regular rate, we will say, was \$100 for each car, he would go to several different railroads and try to get a lower rate and finally one railroad anxious to get the shipment would offer to give him a re-

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bate of \$50 on each car shipped; another shipper would try to get the same rebate, but the railroad company would refuse to give it to him, and he would be unable to sell his machines in competition with the shipper who received the rebate, and so he very properly became dissatisfied and cried out to have the wrong corrected.

It is far better to have government commissions and courts regulate these matters than to have the government own and operate the railroads which is the next step beyond regulation. The members of the commission are appointed to serve a term of seven years and are each paid an annual salary of \$10,000.

MONOPOLIES.

In 1890 Congress enacted the Anti-trust law, the purpose of which was to condemn all combinations and conspiracies which restrain the free and natural flow of trade in the channels of inter-state commerce. This, of course, does not destroy the monopoly which is granted to a person under the patent laws which are intended to encourage useful inventions. The courts have decided that the anti-trust law covers any illegal means by which inter-state commerce is restrained whether by unlawful combinations of capital, or unlawful combinations of labor. Many cases of the greatest importance have been tried under this law and practically all unreasonable restraints or monopolies have been condemned by the courts. Congress has amended this law from time to time and has recently created a Federal Trade Commission composed of five members ap-

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pointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose chief duty appears to be to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce.

STATUTES.

I have above referred to the Revenue, Inter State Commerce and Anti-trust laws of the United States for the purpose of giving you some little information about these laws, and to show you how these laws are made and changed from time to time to meet the demands of the people who live under these laws. The laws which I have referred to cover but a few pages of the Statutes of the United States which contain more than five thousand printed pages of laws, and you, of course, could not become familiar with all of these laws without extended study.

The various States of the Union have their separate statutes or codes which contain the laws applicable to rights within the boundaries of the State. For example, each State has its revenue or tax laws to raise money for the expenses of local government, and its laws pertaining to rates

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to be charged by railroads for carrying passengers and property from one point to another within the State; also laws pertaining to monopolies within the State and many other laws pertaining to property and persons.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The views of individuals differ on many of the political questions of the day, and so it is necessary to have political parties. A political party is composed of voters who substantially agree upon certain fundamental principles pertaining to government; these voters unite, and work together, for the purpose of carrying their political beliefs into effect. A political party, in order to be effective, must be practical, it must be organized, and is sometimes called a political machine. For example, each party must have its National Committee which is composed of a certain number of leading men of that political faith from each State; they elect a chairman of the committee, treasurer, secretary and other officers; this committee deals principally with national questions such as the election of the President of the United States. Then we have a State

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Committee, and a County Committee, and frequently a City or Local Committee, which are similarly organized to handle the party political matters which come under their respective jurisdictions.

It is an extremely difficult matter to organize a new political party successfully, and cannot be done unless some great political issue is involved; it is generally better to stick to the political party of your choice and attempt to reform it from within.

The various States of the Union are very justly enacting laws which give women the right to vote. Women have the legal right to own property in their own name and to engage in business, and they ought to have a voice in the making of the laws under which they live and in the election of persons to fill the offices of public service.

Many persons become so engrossed in their private business that they do not give proper attention to public or political matters, and it is my belief that with the appearance of women in politics a vastly

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greater number of our citizens will more intelligently and more thoroughly perform their civic duties.

The right of women, as well as of men, to vote, carries with it the duty on their part to vote, and to study and inform themselves intelligently upon questions pertaining to good government.

When office holders become corrupt and incompetent, the cry is raised "turn the rascals out" and the people generally vote them out of office. But when a Dictator and his cohorts prove to be corrupt, arbitrary and unjust, they cannot be voted out of power by the people and it then becomes necessary to resort to war, or else continue to suffer injustice and wrong.

CHURCH.

There is in every individual, a sense of a Creator, a God or an Infinite Power leading him ever onward and upward. Man has some knowledge of the Universe, but not much. We have learned that the earth on which we live is round, that it revolves around the sun, that it is a part of a solar system, that the millions of stars we see in the heavens at night are also parts of solar systems all in constant and terrific motion controlled and directed by some Power, we know not what; that some of these stars are planets, many larger, and others smaller than the earth, that these planets have mountains and valleys, air and sunlight similar to ours, but who live on these millions of planets we know not.

“From whence we came or whither we go” we do not know, but we all have our faith and our belief. We know that when our body came upon this earth there was

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in it the Spirit of Life, and that when the Spirit of Life departs, our body will soon become extinct and utilized by nature for other purposes, for nature knows no waste.

But where did the Spirit of Life come from and where does it go when it leaves our bodies? Men have been asking themselves and each other these questions for thousands of years, and out of these questions have developed many religious creeds.

More than four thousand years ago the Chaldeans had their religious creeds; they established churches, or places of worship and met together at regular intervals. The very early history of the Medes and Persians shows that they also had a religion similar to that of the Chaldeans.

Buddha was born about twenty-five hundred years ago; he was a warrior prince, the son of one of the rulers of Northern India. He established the belief or creed called Buddhism, and began his ministry at Benares. He first converted five monks, then many of the noble

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youth of the city, and then a thousand Brahman priests. He spent more than forty years of his life wandering about preaching his new creed which spread with wonderful rapidity, and has been followed by many millions of persons since that time but is now supplanted by Hinduism, the prevailing religion of India.

The ancient religion of the Arabs was the worship of the stars which gradually changed to the worship of idols, and continued until the time of Mohammed who was born about fourteen hundred years ago. He believed or pretended he was a prophet, and his revelations are found in the Koran. Mohammedanism was extended largely by the sword, but when its founder died it was firmly established as a great political power as well as a religion and is now said to be the belief of nearly two hundred million people.

Confucius was born in China about twenty-five hundred years ago. His father was the governor of Tson. Confucius became a public teacher and had many followers. He held several public offices and

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finally became Minister of Crime. He was a man of wonderful ability, but he lost the support of his ruler and spent the last eighteen years of his life wandering from state to state giving beneficent counsel. He dealt with neither theology nor metaphysics, but with moral and political conduct. "After his death his wisdom was recognized by peasant and emperor alike, admiration rose to veneration, veneration to worship, sacrifices were offered to him, temples built in his honor, and a cult established which has lasted more than 2,000 years." The "Sayings of Confucius" were compiled some time after his death.

These are but a few of the religious creeds which have been developed by men, and I mention them to you to show how interesting may be the study of religion.

The Bible contains the teachings of the Christian religion which we believe is the most beautiful and helpful of all religions, and which we hope will some day become the religion of all the people of the earth. I shall not attempt to discuss here the religious doctrines contained in the Holy

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Bible, except to say that I commend its study to you; in it you will find the principles which for many centuries have been the basis of the laws governing civilized men, and it contains the best wisdom of the world and the deepest truths of religion.

One day in each week, the Sabbath, is set aside for rest and religious service, and on this day you should attend Church, and if you do so, you will find the burdens of living much easier to bear, and the cup of happiness much fuller than if you do not go. It stands to reason that if you spend a portion of one day in each week in the study of the best wisdom of the world and in religious thought you will be a better and wiser person, and understand better how to get the best there is out of life.

Doubt may creep into your mind sometimes concerning the miracles of Christ related in the New Testament, but if you will stop and think, you will find it no more difficult to believe that the Creator, who has given you the Spirit of Life could also give to Christ the power to perform

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these miracles, in order that He might attract the attention of the people of the earth to the importance of His teachings. In other words, we know that the Creator has placed us on this earth to live, why should He not find His way to tell us how best to live our lives while here, and also some idea of a life hereafter?

The Church uplifts men, it stands for the highest morals and is the greatest influence for right living.

You seldom see persons who live under its influence resorting to the divorce courts, or involved in criminal prosecution, they learn how to bear the frailties of others, and to resist the temptation to commit crimes. In times of sorrow you will find your greatest consolation in religious thoughts.

Through the Church great and important charities are conducted which lighten the burdens of untold numbers of unfortunate persons, and you should do your part in this work.

The minister of your Church gives all of his time and thought to the solution of

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these problems, and if you listen to him every Sunday, you will have a much greater knowledge of these questions, and know better how to make yourself useful in this world, which should be your chief aim in life.

Such is the work of the Church which you should attend and support, not alone for its benefit to you, but for its help to others, its help to mankind.

There are millions of Christian men in the United States; be one of them, yourself.

TIME.

If some one should offer to give you a million dollars on condition that you should have but twenty-four hours more of Time in which to live, you would of course decline the offer, because you prize the time during which you may live more highly than money.

Time is a measure of duration, from one moment to another, or from any period to another.

Time is a measure of duration of Life, how shall you use or spend the precious Time of your Life?

You are a member of a civilized family and belong to a civilized race.

You are not living the life of an aboriginal who spent his time during his youth rolling upon the grass and roaming through the woods. If you spend all of your time during your youth in such a manner you may grow to manhood phy-

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sically strong, but mentally you will be as deficient as an uneducated Apache Indian.

If you spend the time of your youth roaming the streets and in resorts with evil companions and idlers, you will acquire their habits of thought and become a menace to civilized society, and sooner or later you must pay the price of wrongly spent time.

All members of civilized society must work, which means doing something useful for men.

“Work wins” is the message sent you by the Chief Justice of England, who by hard work and the proper use of his time has won his way to leadership among men.

“As ye sow, so shall ye reap.” If you do not plant seeds of corn in your land, you of course will not have a corn crop. But if you do properly plant grains of corn, and cultivate the soil, each grain of corn planted will yield to you at the end of the season many more grains of corn. And so it is with your mind, if you spend your time when young in learning how to read and write you will use that knowledge

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many million times later in life. And so it is with every useful thing you learn when you are young, you may use that knowledge a million times later on in life. If you once learn how to make a machine, or build a house, or try a lawsuit, or preach a sermon, or cure the sick, or earn money in many different ways, you can do the same thing over and over again during the balance of the time you have to live. But if you continue to waste all of your time in play or idleness you will find when you have grown to manhood that you have not stored up in your mind a great deal of knowledge which you ought to have; and you will also find that many other boys have not wasted so much of their time, but have spent their time gaining knowledge, and therefore have a great advantage in obtaining the things they desire and need to make them comfortable in life.

I was in Kentucky a short time ago and saw a notice posted which stated that more than 200,000 persons in that state could neither read nor write. You know it has taken you but a short time to learn to read

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and write. Think of the pleasure and knowledge those 200,000 persons have been deprived of by not spending a small part of their time when they were young in learning to read and write.

Your time is your most valuable asset, don't waste it, your success in life depends upon how you have used your time; if you have a little extra time, don't sit and worry or dream and waste it, get to work or get a good book and read of the experiences of others.

I do not mean to tell you that it is always a waste of time to play, for it is not so, for just as the body requires rest and sleep and nourishment and air, so does the mind need some recreation. Learn to use your time to the very best advantage; don't use any more of it in sleep or play than is necessary to keep your mind and human machine in a high condition of animal spirits. Devote as much of your time as possible to gaining knowledge and being useful to others, for knowledge is power, and a moment, or hour, or day, of your time wasted can never be regained.

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The development of your mind and the attainment of your success in life is measured by the manner in which you have used your time.

MARRIAGE.

Birth, marriage and death are the three most important events in your career.

One of the great laws of Nature pertaining to mankind is the propagation of the human species which is accomplished by the union of an adult male and female. An infant boy and an infant girl are born into this world, their parents (or others) nurture, train and educate them until they arrive at their maturity. Nature has endowed them with organs of procreation and in the course of time they are ready to reproduce their kind. Marriage is one of the most ancient customs of civilization, and parents in rearing their children look forward to the time of their marriage with great interest, in the hope that they will not make a mistake in the selection of their life partner.

When you have completed your preliminary studies, whether school, college or

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professional, and have started in business or in the practice of your profession, you will begin to think of marriage and of taking unto yourself a wife—the girl of your choice. This instinct is natural, and older than civilization.

Marriage is a solemn contract between a man and a woman by which they are united for life and assume the legal relation of husband and wife. You should think very carefully, aye, even prayerfully, of many things before you enter into such a contract.

Love is the spiritual obedience to nature, it is harmony with her laws clothed with all the refinement of the highest cultivation; it is the motive power which leads to kindly acts; it is the sunshine of life; it brings happiness to you, and to others. It is a force which may lead you anywhere to be with the one you love, it may carry you down to the very dregs of life, or high in the spheres of usefulness, much depends on the girl you love. Friendship between a young man and woman frequently ripens into love, and love leads to matri-

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mony, therefore be careful whom you have for your girl friends, especially when you near the marrying age, which with rare exceptions, ought not to be much younger than twenty-five years. .

When you are selecting your wife, remember she is to be your mate for life, that you are to live with her day after day, and year after year; that she is to be your better half, and should be your equal, physically, morally and mentally. She must be well educated, and possess domestic instincts and high ideals; she must be ambitious, courageous and religious, and most of all, as she is to be the mother of your children, she must be physically sound, strong and well developed.

You must know about her ancestors, for she will possess many of the characteristics of her parents.

She must possess the courage to stand with you in time of stress or adversity, and the genius to share your prosperity, should you attain it. She must be willing to economize when necessary. There are

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many women who possess all of these good qualities and many more.

You, of course, must bear in mind, that a girl who possesses the qualifications I have mentioned is also instinctively discriminating, and is looking for a mate who possesses qualifications equal to her own, and unless you have similar attainments, you ought not win her for your bride.

Pay the respect to women you would have others give to your own mother.

Money, which represents accumulated labor, is a most excellent thing and always helpful, but in a matrimonial alliance, money is not a proper substitute for any of the requirements I have mentioned.

When you have married be true to your wife, and your life will be happier, for husband and wife are united in life as one in hope and in mutual development, and in the rearing of their offspring.

I have observed that the divorce court is seldom sought by the husband and wife who regularly attend Divine service. Such persons are reminded from week to week of the gentler and nobler things in civ-

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ilized life and are less likely to make mistakes which cannot be forgiven.

Let me remind you, however, that there is no perfect woman or man, and by reason of our frailties, misunderstandings may arise from time to time, between the most devoted couple, and when such misunderstanding does arise do not wait until the next day to straighten it out, but take it upon yourself to forgive or be forgiven before the night passes.

THE FAMILY OF NATIONS

The nations of the world are today bound together in many ways and have many things in common; they are all interested in the affairs of the others and most of them are engaged in trade or commerce with each other. Each nation of importance is represented in the capitals or principal cities of the other nations by its ambassadors or ministers or consular agents. Any news of interest may be flashed around the world in a few minutes by means of the cable, telegraph, wireless and telephone. The great ocean going vessels and transcontinental trains are constantly carrying persons and commerce to all parts of the world. These great developments in international communication, intercourse and commerce have been wrought within the last few years. As civilization has extended gradually around the world the relations be-

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tween nations, which is called international relations, have become more complex and more interesting.

The world has no International Government, but we have International Laws, or the Laws of Nations, which is a body of rules which the civilized states or nations consider legally binding in their intercourse with each other. The sources of these laws are customs or usages and written treaties or agreements between nations.

International customs or usages began several thousand years ago, we find references to them in the Bible and in the history of ancient Rome and Greece, but international law is a product of Christian civilization, and began to be recognized as such four or five hundred years ago, when various nations found it necessary, in order to define their respective rights and to facilitate intercourse with each other, to enter into written agreements or treaties between themselves and to recognize as binding upon themselves, many of

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the ancient customs relating to intercourse between nations.

And thus developed the "Family of Nations," which consists of those nations which are in constant intercourse with each other, and consent to be bound for their international conduct by the rules of international law. The following countries may be called members of the "Family of Nations":

United States of America.

British Empire.

France.

German Empire.

Russian Empire.

Switzerland.

Norway and Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

Austria-Hungary.

Argentine Republic.

Republic of Chili.

Brazil.

Italy.

Japan.

China, and others.

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An international law is a rule for the international conduct of States or Nations based on the common consent of the member States of the "Family of Nations." Express consent is given, when the States have concluded a written treaty, in which is set forth certain rules for the future international conduct of the parties; tacit consent is that which is given through States having adopted the custom of submitting to certain rules of conduct which have developed out of custom or usage.

While there has never been an International Government above the different nations which was so organized with a department of justice, and an army and navy, that it could enforce the rules of International Law, nevertheless in practice, international law is constantly recognized as law and the governments of different nations comply with these rules and when they fail to do so, war is frequently the result, as in the case of the violation of the Belgium neutrality treaty, which Germany treated as a "mere scrap of paper."

It would be impossible in this brief dis-

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cussion to tell you about all of the international laws, that would require many hundred pages, I can only hope to tell you briefly of a few of the principal laws in order that you may better understand some of the important questions of the day.

A sovereign State is an independent and civilized community of individuals of both sexes, who live together permanently, in a fixed country, according to the law of their land which is their supreme authority, and independent of any other earthly authority.

Our country, the United States of America, is a Sovereign State, just as are the other members of the "Family of Nations" above named. We have complete control of all the land and waters within our boundaries, and of the oceans within cannon range of our shores. No foreigner can enter our territory except in compliance with our laws. But the citizens of our country frequently travel into foreign countries for pleasure or on business, and our ships are landing in foreign ports, and

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foreigners are daily coming into our country, and their ships are landing in our ports, and so we must have international laws for the mutual protection of such travelers.

One international law provides for the issuing of a passport to a citizen of our country which will enable him to travel, or temporarily reside in a foreign country, another international law provides for the extradition of a criminal who has fled from our country to a foreign land; this is generally governed by a written treaty.

Other international laws deal with the conduct of vessels on the open seas which belong to no sovereign State; the right of search and of arrest; shipwreck and distress on the open sea; piracy; fisheries in the various seas; submarine telegraph cables; the rights of heads or monarchs or presidents of sovereign States; the rights of diplomatic envoys and their inviolability while on foreign mission for their government; the rights of Men-of-war in foreign waters, and many other rights which

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the various governments deem necessary to protect.

Then there are many international laws which pertain to the rights of nations which are at war with each other, and which govern the nations which are neutral, that is nations which do not take sides with either of the nations engaged in the war. Some of these international laws pertain to good offices and mediation, which means that a State which is not engaged in the war may through its efforts bring about a settlement of the dispute between the nations at war; others deal with reprisals, blockade and intervention; the treatment of wounded and the bodies of the dead soldiers; of captivity; of the appropriation of property of the enemy, public and private; the establishment of prize courts, and flags of truce.

There are many international laws which define the rights of neutrals and govern the transportation of contraband of war, such as ammunition, as well as articles which are not contraband of war, such as household furniture, etc.

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Notwithstanding the fact that for many hundreds of years different nations have had treaties with each other and have had international laws to guide them, disputes have from time to time arisen between them, many of which have been settled by arbitration; but frequently nations have resorted to armed warfare to protect their rights and honor, and the blood of many millions of persons has been shed and untold wealth lost. Many of the sovereign governments of the world spend annually many millions of dollars on their armaments during times of peace in order to prepare for war. Such expenditures are an enormous drain upon the common people.

During the last five hundred years various plans have been devised to have an alliance of the different nations for the purpose of avoiding war and maintaining peace. One of these plans was to establish a Permanent Court of Arbitration, for the settlement of difficulties between the members of the alliance. Up to the present time, no plan has been adopted which

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would do away with international wars, but the efforts of The Hague Peace Convention have been very far reaching in their effect.

The First Hague Conference was held in May, 1899, and was attended by representatives of twenty-six of the leading nations of the world; the object of this conference was the limitation of armaments, the mitigation of the evils of war, and the maintenance of peace. Some progress was made, but the results fell far short of what was expected. Soon after this first conference a war broke out between the South African Republics and Great Britain and then followed the war between Russia and Japan.

The Second Hague Conference met at The Hague in June, 1907, and was attended by representatives from forty-five States. This conference continued in session about four months and as a result many doubts concerning international rules were removed, and much was done to encourage arbitration and to remove the causes of war. There was prepared and

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adopted at this conference a document called "Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," the opening sentences of which are as follows:

"Animated by the sincere desire to work for the maintenance of general peace;

"Resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes;

"Recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations;

"Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice;

"Convinced that the permanent institution of a Tribune of Arbitration accessible to all, in the midst of independent powers, will contribute effectively to this result, etc."

Then followed the rules agreed upon pertaining to

- 1 The maintenance of general peace.
- 2 Good offices and mediation.
- 3 International Commission of Inquiry.
- 4 International arbitration.

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- (a) The system of arbitration.**
- (b) The permanent Court of Arbitration.**
- (c) Arbitration procedure.**
- (d) Arbitration by summary procedure.**

5 Final provisions.

The above document contains many of the rules of international law and very complete provisions for the arbitration of differences between nations, but it does not meet the ideals of Secretary of State Root as set forth in his instructions to the American delegates to the Second Peace Conference as follows:

“It has been a very general practice for arbitrators to act not as judges deciding questions of fact and law upon the record before them, under a sense of judicial responsibility, but as negotiators effecting a settlement of the questions brought before them in accordance with traditions and usages and subject to all the considerations and influences which affect diplomatic agents. The two methods are radically different, proceed upon different

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standards of honorable obligation and frequently lead to widely differing results. It very frequently happens that a nation which would be very willing to submit its differences to an impartial judicial determination is unwilling to submit them to this kind of diplomatic process. If there could be a tribunal which would pass upon questions between nations with the same impartial and impersonal judgment that the Supreme Court of the United States gives to questions arising between citizens of the different states, or between foreign citizens, and the citizens of the United States, there can be no doubt that nations would be more ready to submit their controversies to its decision than they are now to take the chance of arbitration. It should be your effort to bring about in the second conference a development of The Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing less, who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international

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causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility."

A very large part of the civilized people of the world are at this writing at war with each other; the warring nations were not willing to submit their differences to arbitration, which shows that arbitration does not meet the requirements of the times, and it may be that the time is near at hand for the organization of an International Court of Justice.

A nation may be likened to an individual.

During many centuries individuals settled their disputes by resorting to brute force, but as man became more civilized courts were organized, and individuals now submit their disputes to the courts for settlement. When two nations have a dispute, they fight it out in the same way they have done for many centuries, sacrificing the lives and property of their people without limit, because there is no Court of Justice which has the power to settle their differences.

The object of the law is peace. It has

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been said that "all the law in the world has been obtained by strife. Every principle of law which obtains had first to be wrung by force from those who denied it; and every legal right—the legal rights of a whole nation as well as those of individuals—supposes a continual readiness to assert it and defend it. The law is not mere theory, but living force. And hence it is that Justice which, in one hand, holds the scales in which she weighs the right, carries in the other the sword with which she executes it. The sword without the scales is brute force, the scales without the sword is the impotence of law. The scales and the sword belong together, and the state of the law is perfect only where the power with which Justice carries the sword is equalled by the skill with which she holds the scales."

It is the great moral duty of individuals, as well as of nations, to uphold and enforce the law and their legal rights, otherwise the law loses its majesty and power, and injustice prevails.

Most of the principal nations of the

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world are now spending a very large part of their national receipts from taxes for the support of their army and for the manufacture of ammunition and implements of warfare to be used sometime for the destruction of human lives, and it is probable that the United States will hereafter be compelled to make very much larger expenditures for its national defense. No nation can avoid these enormous expenditures necessary for preparedness against war, until the plan of an International Court of Justice has been realized, and then, and then only will it be possible for the nations of the world to substantially disarm, and for the people of a nation to devote their time, money and energy to peaceful pursuits.

It has required many centuries of struggle to obtain the fundamental laws which govern the rights of individuals to life, liberty and property. When a court of justice has finally decided a controversy between individuals they are compelled to submit to the judgment of the Court, for back of the Court stands the army and

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navy of the Nation always ready to compel obedience to the mandates of the Court; if it were otherwise many persons would refuse to obey the judgments of the Courts.

And so, if we are to have an International Court of Justice, by which the disputes between Nations must be determined, it will be necessary to have back of the International Court, an International Army and Navy of sufficient force to compel any nation to obey the order of that Court; such an army and navy would be maintained at the joint expense of the various nations.

This has been dreamed of, and struggled for, during the last five hundred years, and I believe the dream will come true after some titanic struggle between the nations of the world, and when this plan of administering world justice has been realized, the various nations will then disarm so far as preparedness for international warfare is concerned, but it will be necessary for each nation to continue to maintain an army of sufficient size to enforce domestic peace and tranquility, and obedience to its own laws.

BRIBERY.

You perhaps wonder why I discuss this subject with you. It is because of the fact that when bribery is resorted to it is generally in secret and in a round about way, and unless you know something about it and are on your guard, you may be caught in its meshes, much to your everlasting sorrow and regret.

Bribery has been resorted to by men to accomplish their ends from time immemorial. Nearly every person who has to do with the administration of governmental affairs sooner or later meets the question of bribery in some form, and he is then face to face with the temptation and must decide promptly whether he will yield or resist. Many a life has been wrecked, or career ruined, by yielding to the insidious temptation of bribery, without perhaps realizing at the time of his decision what the result of his act may be.

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Bribery is the voluntary giving or receiving of anything of value in corrupt payment for an official act done or to be done.

The United States and nearly every State in the Union have statutes on crimes which provide in substance, that every person who shall offer or attempt to bribe any officer of the government and every such officer who shall propose or agree to receive a bribe shall be fined or imprisoned in the penitentiary in some cases not exceeding ten years.

Bribery is a grave and serious offense against public justice, the offer is a sore temptation to the weak or the depraved. A man who attempts to bribe an officer, and influence him to his own degradation and to the detriment of the public, even though he fail in his purpose is as guilty as the officer who is willing to sell his integrity and to debase himself. Both are in the highest degree injurious to the public morals, and the public service suffers thereby. The honorable public official

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spurns the temptation and maintains his purity and integrity.

The constitution of the United States provides that "the President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Why did the framers of the constitution specifically name the crimes treason and bribery? It was because history showed that treason and bribery had been the greatest crimes in governmental affairs; that public officials had committed these crimes and would commit them again, and still again.

Let us go back to the days which preceded the downfall of the freedom of Athens and Greece nearly twenty-three hundred years ago, it seems like a long time ago but the stretch only covers the lives of about seventy fathers and sons, and during that time men have not changed very much. Philip of Macedon, and after him his son Alexander, aimed

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at the conquest and sovereignty of Greece. Demosthenes who lived during that period, in speaking of the means used by Philip to accomplish many of his designs, says that he first sent his ambassadors into Greece, who hired or bribed many of the officials of Greece to work for and support his cause. "These did Philip engage as his agents and coadjutors, and by their means inflamed the animosities which had already torn and distracted the Greeks. Some he deceived, and some he gained by bribery, on others he employed all his engines of seduction, and thus rent the nation into many different parties, although all were alike engaged in one common cause, that of uniting against the progress of his power."

Demosthenes sought to arouse the people of ancient Greece to defend the liberty and safety of Greece and in speaking of his countrymen said, "They had the spirit to reject even life, unless they were allowed to enjoy that life in freedom. For it was a principle fixed deep in every breast, that man was not born to his pa-

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rents only, but to his country. And mark the distinction, he who regards himself as born only to his parents waits in passive submission for the hour of his natural dissolution; he who considers that he is the child of his country also, is prepared to meet his fate freely rather than behold that country reduced to vassalage, and thinks those insults and disgraces which he must meet in a state enslaved much more terrible than death."

Philip's plan of conquest of Greece seems to have been to first bribe many of her officials and thus weaken their patriotism, and their preparation for defense, and while they were in this condition of unpreparedness to subjugate them with his army. He died before his task was completed, but his son Alexander followed in his foot-steps, bribed many of the officials of Greece and completed her conquest, and the downfall of Grecian liberty.

Let us consider for a moment these conditions as they existed just prior to the decline of the Roman Empire. Ferrero says, "And before long there grew up even

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among the aristocracy a generation of arrogant and ambitious politicians, who transformed the reasoned and moderate liberalism of Scipio and his followers into a revolutionary movement at variance with all the ancient principles of social discipline and destined to set public and private life at the mercy of passion and self seeking, who were greedy, overbearing and unscrupulous, contemptuous of tradition and dazzled by the glamour of Graeco-Asiatic civilization. Young men stood for office before reaching the legal age, and did not shrink from open bribery to attain their desire. . . . Money, in fact, had become the supreme power in the State."

Speaking of a considerable part of the voters he says, "Few of these would scruple to sell their vote for a consideration. Skillful wire pulling had thus gradually been enabled to elevate dealings in votes to the level of a regular trade. They formed the dregs of the electorate into organized clubs and made sure of their men by a careful system of free dinners and petty largess. Then they sold their votes

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by contract to the several candidates. . . .”

“Crassus proposed a bill against corruption . . . but no small reform of this nature could have availed in a society where anarchy and corruption were encroaching day by day. . . .” Again, “All the magistrates in office demanded money from the candidates as the price of their assistance. . . . As the voting drew nearer, accusations, invectives and threats redoubled in violence and the bribery became more and more outspoken; on the day itself there would inevitably be bloodshed in the Campus, and many looked forward as a last deliverance to the nomination of a dictator.”

It is an historic fact that almost every generation produces its bribe givers and its bribe takers. A bribe always indicates that money is the power and has taken the place of justice and right. The youth of the land should be so trained that they will know what bribery means and be able to readily detect it and protect themselves against it. If bribery is an art in which men should be skilled then it should be

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taught in our public schools, but bribery is not an art, it is a crime. A briber does not operate in the open, his methods are secret, if he is detected he often flees from justice, but he cannot hide from his conscience or knowledge of his wrong, and it may bring him to the bar of justice.

A man once came into my office and asked me to give him employment. He told me he had formerly been employed as an officer in a certain court of justice and while acting in that capacity accepted payment and used money for bribing jurors, and when he was discovered he immediately escaped to Canada, and that the men who had hired him to do such work kept him supplied with enough money to live on until the statute of limitations had run against them, and then refused to pay him any more money. He further said he was without money and had been unable to procure employment and was near starvation. He then broke into tears for the knowledge of his wrongdoing had made him a nervous wreck. It is hardly necessary for me to add that I told him I had

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no employment for him. The next I heard of him he had surrendered himself to the legal authorities and was tried for the crime of bribery and sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary.

Don't ever let yourself be made a tool of this kind, it would be better to scratch soil in the barnyard with the chickens than to attempt to gain a livelihood by resorting to bribery.

Bribery is unlawful; it is wrong because it substitutes money for justice, it undermines the very foundation of property rights and a free form of government.

In earlier times when two men had a dispute they fought it out with force and arms and the survivor was the victor; later on civilization devised the plan of having disputes between men settled by trial before impartial judges and jurors; now if it is right for one side to pay money to the judge or the jurors to influence their decision it is of course right for the other side to pay money to the judge or jury and it becomes simply a question as to which side can pay the most money—this, of

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course, results in all principles of justice and right being cast aside and in time would bring about a complete disregard for law, which means anarchy and chaos. It is therefore the duty of all strong men at all times and without exception to do all in their power to stamp out every form of bribery, because it is unlawful and dishonest and is the pathway to revolution.

Bribery has crept into politics in our country.

If our form of government is to be maintained it is necessarily the duty of every man and woman to take an active interest in politics, it is their duty to know about governmental affairs, and about the men whom they elect to office; if voters are careless and indifferent in respect to their civic duties, dishonest men will slip into office, who, when the opportunity comes will seek and accept bribes from persons who think it is to their interest to pay bribes.

But if there is no bribe giver there can be no bribe taker. Our government is so

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separated into legislative, executive and judicial departments that no person need ever be deprived of his right by a dishonest office holder; it is not necessary for him to pay the bribe, he can obtain his right by pursuing a different course. The strongest, ablest and most successful business men whom I know do not resort to bribery to accomplish their ends, they are so courageous that it is not necessary for them to pay a bribe to obtain what they are entitled to. They uphold the majesty of the law and fight for their rights, irrespective of the dishonest office holder. It is the weaker men who resort to bribery, they have neither the patience, intelligence nor ability to protect their claims except by bribery, and sooner or later such men are stamped failures; whenever you see bribery, fight it.

Some may tell you that bribery is rampant, that it is everywhere, and that if you would succeed you must yield to it, but that is false, it is not the fact. It is better and cheaper for corporations to resist bribery, their just ends can be accom-

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plished without it, and wherever you find the chief executives resorting to bribery you will generally find the employees lower down the ladder resorting to grafting and cheating. Bribery and honesty do not go hand in hand.

For some years a silent revolution has been going on in our country, the object of which is to overcome dishonest methods, such as bribery and corruption—in politics, business, labor and other organizations, and the substitution thereof of justice and honesty. A form of government in which bribery and injustice predominate, whose officers are elected by purchased votes cannot long exist; a business corporation which is conducted by bribers and grafters cannot eventually succeed, for the lawmakers will continue to enact laws aimed at their methods until such dishonest methods are driven out and suppressed. Business is not war, for “war is hell.” Business is almost universally conducted on a fair and honest basis, it is exceptional when it is not, and it is to remedy these exceptions that new legisla-

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tion is from time to time invoked. It is the desire and wish of the great majority of the people of our common country to be permitted to live in the enjoyment of freedom and the possession of their property under just laws.

Bribers were obnoxious even in the days when the Psalms were written, from 500 to 900 years B. C., for in the 26th Psalm we find:

“Gather not my soul with sinners,
Nor my life with men of blood;
In whose hands is wickedness,
And their right hand is full of bribes,
But as for me I will walk in mine integrity.”

And in the Prophets:

“For I know how manifold are your transgressions,
And how mighty are your sins,
Ye who afflict the just, who take bribes,
Who deprive the poor of their rights in courts of justice.”

Abraham Lincoln once said, “I will stand with any man while he stands right,

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but I will part with him when he goes wrong."

Plain, simple honesty is the demand of the times.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Life has been flowing as a continuous stream through humanity for hundreds of centuries, yes, probably thousands of centuries. We do not know the origin of Life, for Nature has kept that as one of her hidden secrets, but we do know that coursing through the blood of man and woman are germs of life, which, when united in the mother's womb create a new human life, and from that moment eternal vigilance is required to protect that Life during its natural days, against Death, which seems to be the companion of Life, ever ready to carry Life back to Nature, we know not where or why.

The Creator has endowed you with a brain and given you the power, if you will labor, to obtain the right ideas of Nature's laws which govern Life. The penalty which Nature seems to have imposed for the violation of her laws by man is physical

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death, which may be immediate, or deferred for a time, depending upon the extent of the violation of her laws.

We often speak of death (other than from old age) as being the result of accident or weakness, but it would be more accurate to say it was the result of the breaking of some law of Nature by the individual himself or by one of his fellows, it may even have been by one of his ancestors, for the sins of the parent are visited unto succeeding generations.

Be not too venturesome, and trust not your life in the hands of careless or reckless persons, when it can be avoided. Keep this in mind not only for your own safety but for the sake of those who love and depend upon you.

When, however, death claims your friend and companion, meet it bravely. Nothing is to be gained by worrying or brooding over that which has happened, but, still cherishing his memory and obtaining such comfort as you may from religion, give your careful thought to the proper solution of the problems of life

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which arise from day to day among the living.

“Ah! if our sight was piercing enough to discover, where we only see brilliant points on the black background of the sky, resplendent suns which revolve in the expanse, and the inhabited worlds which follow them in their path, if it were given to us to embrace in a general coup d’oeil these myriads of fire based systems; and if, advancing with the velocity of light we could traverse from century to century this unlimited number of suns and spheres, without ever meeting any limit of this prodigious immensity where God brings forth worlds and beings; looking behind, but no longer knowing in what part of the infinite to find this grain of dust called the Earth, we should stop fascinated and confounded by such a spectacle, and uniting our voice to the concert of universal nature we should say from the depths of our soul: Almighty God! how senseless we were to believe that there was nothing beyond the Earth, and that our abode alone

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possessed the privilege of reflecting Thy greatness and power."

The diameter of the earth is about 8,000 miles. Astronomers tell us the diameter of the sun is 864,000 miles; that the sun is 93,000,000 miles distant from the earth; that the distance from the earth to one of the regular stars is nearly 25,000,000,000 miles; that there are a hundred million or more stars in our universe and that some of these stars may be a thousand times the size of our sun. It is impossible for the human mind to grasp the meaning of these figures. Astronomers do not know whether there are other universes beyond the limits of our own, but they contend that the physical laws with which we are familiar control throughout the universe.

Scientific men tell us the earth has been in existence from thirty to fifty million years.

Biologists tell us that man is the product of evolution and that he has not changed much in 400,000 years. But the

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scientific men have not yet discovered the origin or creation of Life.

Therefore, in contemplating Life and Death, as everyone does at times, we fall back on religion which is based on the belief that there exists in the universe a Creator or controlling mind with which human minds are in communication. Religion exists today among the persons of the highest intelligence as well as among the illiterate and even the savages, and it has existed throughout the known history of mankind.

God's purpose seems to be the gradual advancement to a higher plane of usefulness in our daily life of each individual who co-operates with Him, but when He takes—as He gives—the Spirit of Life, we do not know His further purpose and we thus abide on earth, each in our individual religious faith.

But those who have abiding faith in the guidance of their Divine Creator seem to be able to bear their sorrow and adversity, and success and prosperity, with equanimity.

A MAN AMONG MEN.

"The mighty hopes which make us men."

Every thoughtful boy hopes and expects to become a real man, and to be a man among his fellow men. He must have ambition, and enough conceit to justly think well of himself. He must first learn how to do well one thing which is useful to men and attain therein the highest efficiency possible for him at the time.

Initiative is imperative. Plan out a course of action and then go ahead with it step by step, don't lay back and expect someone to lead you all the time; if you want to talk over some proposition with another man, go and see him, don't wait for him to come and see you; keep pushing your plan forward all the time and don't let a day slip by without having made some progress. Be thorough in your work, and master every detail. Be satisfied to begin

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at the bottom, and having learned the simpler things in the work you have undertaken you will advance gradually, but don't aspire to the next higher place until you know you are qualified to do the work.

Let patience be your watchword; if a thing does not work out the way you expect it, study it over and find the reason for the failure, there is a cause for everything, but it often requires great patience to find it; having found the cause of the failure, you will avoid making the same mistake in the future, and thus good will come out of even failure. You remember the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," which means perseverance. Then there is another one which runs, "Everything comes to him who waits"; I would add to this,—provided he works in the meantime intelligently, and has the strength to live through the period of watchful waiting. The sun always appears again after the darkness of night, and it always shines again after a storm; and so after long, patient and intelligent

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toil comes success to brighten your days and reward your effort.

Intelligence, is demanded in all your work, and you must bring into use the things you have learned while you were obtaining your education. You have learned how to reason and think for yourself, exercise these powers constantly; the person who does not take the time to think things over, necessarily makes many mistakes; spend part of each day alone, thinking over the problems of your work, and frequently advise with others, by so doing you not only obtain the benefit of others' experience, but develop your own thoughts and ideas upon the subject.

Personal appearance, is of importance in your contact with men; be neat, clean and well dressed, and wear the appearance of prosperity and success even though you are struggling. The man whose clothes are soiled and shabby, whose shoes are run down at the heel and unpolished, is working under a handicap when he meets strangers, for he generally wears the expression of failure.

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Cultivate good manners, and be polite in your daily contact with persons. Learn the art of conversation which is a medium of exchange of ideas, don't be silent like a mummy, enter into the spirit of the occasion; it is better to talk, even if by so doing you disclose some ignorance, you can at least ask questions and thus gain some information. It is well also to learn to be a good listener for if one monopolizes the entire conversation, it ceases to be conversation and becomes a discourse or lecture which is not appropriate on many occasions.

Good manners, will make you thoughtful of the comfort of others, and combined with intelligent conversation will make you an agreeable companion. Read some books on good manners and inform yourself on the arts of diplomacy. It is the many little pleasantries with your daily associates that makes life agreeable to those around you and to yourself.

The power of endurance, is a great asset in obtaining success; the average youth can acquire physical strength and health

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and keep them until old age if he will learn and daily observe the rules which govern the operation of his human machine. There is no reason why you should be ignorant upon this subject, you should have some knowledge concerning all of the vital organs and functions of your body, this can be easily and quickly obtained by reading one or more good books written by doctors upon this subject, such as one entitled "Health, Strength and Happiness."

Then as you advance in years, read some books on "How to Play Golf" and play the game. God has given you the senses with which you may enjoy the fresh, brisk air, the beauties of the turf, trees and landscape, the companionship of genial friends, the exhilaration of the mind and body that follows from agreeable exercise and a spirited contest. These, and more, are all realized in a game of golf. Golf drives fatigue from the mind, and refreshes it for the better solution of your real problems. Golf makes new friends for you and prolongs the enjoyment of life. It is rapidly becoming the national pastime, for it

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is beneficial to the old, middle aged and young alike.

Honesty—if there is one thing more than another absolutely required in the elements which mark a man among men, it is honesty. If you haven't honesty, men will neither trust nor honor you. A baby does not know the difference between the truth and falsehood; every youth must be trained in the principles of honesty.

Men demand in their intercourse with each other that they be told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and if you fall short of this requirement you must pay the price which is sometimes very severe, it may be a term in the penitentiary, where you will have plenty of time to think over the error of lying or other dishonest act. Never knowingly tell a lie, or attempt to deceive, for sooner or later the truth will be discovered, and you will suffer for your falseness. Always speak and act the truth, whether it is to your immediate advantage or not, for a clear conscience, and a reputation for truthfulness and honor will be more valu-

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able to you than anything you could possibly gain by lying or by dishonesty. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and there are not too many of them. The statement has been made,—based upon reliable information,—that not more than one person in a thousand is thoroughly honest. It is necessary for our federal and state governments to spend many millions of dollars each year for the prosecution and punishment of dishonest persons. It is a wise precaution not to trust any person until you have first obtained accurate information concerning his honesty, for there are many persons seeking to obtain money by various fraudulent schemes, false representations and plain thievery, some of whom appear in the guise of beggars. A violator of the laws of the land cannot be a man among men.

Be strong and courageous, and fight, if necessary, for the preservation of your country and the right.

In your financial transactions be accurate and careful.

Money is a measure of the value of serv-

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ice or property. To succeed in your business you must be able to save something out of each dollar of business; you must be able to sell your product for more than its total cost, and in ascertaining what is the total cost you must not fail to include every detail of expense. But above all you must learn to save money, remember the word "save" which means sacrificing for the present something you would like to have. When you have saved a thousand dollars or more and have it safely invested or loaned out at interest, that money is working for you day and night, or rather the borrower of it is working for you. Begin when you are a boy to earn and save money, even if only a few dollars, invest it and let the interest accumulate, it will prove an object lesson of very great value to you in after life. You must have foresight and make some provision for a rainy day.

In order to make money you must have some commodity or service to sell which is wanted by other persons; the greater the

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demand for your commodity or service, the more money you ought to make.

Persons or corporations who employ individuals to work for them in their business generally make a profit out of the services of each employee, and if they do not make such profit their business will not be profitable.

Never make any investment or engage in any business venture or enterprise until you have made, or had made by competent and reliable experts, a most thorough and exhaustive examination of the property in which you expect to become financially interested. Business enterprises are frequently not what they seem to be. Proceed slowly, but promptly and with safety, for safety in your investments is of greater importance than the prospect of big profits, which frequently do not come. Do not be afraid to borrow money for use in your business, the most successful men are among the biggest borrowers of money.

Never buy the stock or bonds of a corporation which is controlled by men who

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are not honorable, for sooner or later by some trick or scheme they will get your money away from you. "Almost any man can make money but it takes a wise man to keep it." While you are helping others—if there is any profit—see that you get your just share.

"Put up the bars" don't stop and leave the work you have in hand half finished, close it up properly and as it ought to be done. Be strong in every act of life. Learn all of the true facts involved in a problem before you make your decision.

However successful you may be, don't get a "swelled head" for this is a sure sign the job is bigger than the man behind the gun. A man with a "swelled head" always abuses his power and sooner or later loses out. Keep your nerves steady and have a reserve force ready for any emergency. Don't get excited or mad, for "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

Books—the best of books, ancient and modern, of biography, history, economics, science and literature contain the experience and learning of the ablest men who

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have lived. Surround yourself with such books, read them from week to week, and make companions of these master minds, the knowledge of their experience thus gained will add to your own many hundred fold.

Travel, gives to every person a broader culture and a better knowledge of his own or a foreign country than he can obtain in any other way. When you have personally visited Washington, or San Francisco, or Mexico City, or Quebec, or London, or Rome, or any of the other great centers of civilization, you always thereafter have a greater interest in the affairs of the people of those communities than you had before. You have seen with your own eyes the different countries, and observed the manners and customs of different peoples and you have a better understanding of their ambitions and requirements; you will thereafter read with more interest the current news of the day from these different localities and converse with greater intelligence with fellow travelers upon these

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topics. Money and time spent in travel is well invested.

Be just, give to every man that which belongs to him, and accord to every man the greatest of individual liberty compatible with the same liberty for others. Every strong man has enemies, but you can even be just to them and forgive them as you hope to be forgiven.

Don't take yourself too seriously, for there are some persons whose views are entitled to as much weight, if not more, than your own.

Be of good cheer, happy and contented with your lot, for there are many others worse off than you, but ever keep smiling and pushing on.

Selfishness, is the underlying motive of theft and crime as well as the lesser evils of life. The person who is continually accepting and never giving cannot be liked by his fellows, therefore, be generous and kind in your words and in your acts. Create around yourself a spirit of fairness and justice, and you will not see so many faults in your brother.

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Your character which is you, your soul, whatever you may be, build it up and improve it from day to day by kind, courageous, intelligent, just and generous acts toward those with whom you live and associate; you will thus learn the art of right living with your fellows and know how to accomplish things worth while with men. Your character is always known, and changes from time to time; it is so clear that it shines out even through your eyes and is known by your appearance as well as by your words and acts. Make your character so right, so strong and clear that he who runs may read it.

Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm. Life is wonderful and is a series of surprises and "holds a penalty for every wrong, but none to virtue or to wisdom." Recognize the divinity of your life, and commune each day with your Creator that He may lead you, a lovable and true man, a man among His men.

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